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Refugees Overwhelm Aid Groups In Rwanda

By Raymond Bonner

CYANIKA, Rwanda — It is almost impossible to move through the dirt yard surrounding the Notre Dame Church in this hilltop village, where more than 40,000 Hutu refugees are jammed into an impromptu camp.

The crying of children mixes with the sounds of machetes splitting trees in the surrounding hills as men erect more shelters.

These Hutu have been on the run from the rebel Tutsi army for more than two months, chased from their villages and then from the makeshift camps they set up along the way. Many have seen family members killed. Now, more are dying here from malaria, malnutrition and simple exhaustion.

A tiny girl with a vacant stare sucks her mother's breast in vain. The girl is 18 months old, but she has the hands and feet of a 3-month-old. She has no strength to cry. "I have not eaten since yesterday," said her mother, Vestine Bakamurera.

Only in the last few days have international relief agencies reached these refugees, at the end of a 100-kilometer stretch of road from Cyangugu that French paratroopers cleared of government militiamen.

Since a frenzy of killing began here in early April, tens of thousands of Rwandans, most of them members of the Tutsi ethnic group, have been killed. Several hundred thousand Rwandans have fled into Tanzania, where they have been aided by relief organizations. The agencies fear that still others forced from



Displaced Hutu families huddling in an impromptu refugee camp on a hillside in Rwanda as civilians fled increasing violence and spreading ethnic massacres.

their homes by the war are wandering within the country unassisted.

"The aid agencies have known for a long time that a large number of people have been lost," said James Fennell, of CARE International, who visited here Monday. "We knew they were going to show up sometime."

He said that in two days CARE and the International Committee of the Red

Cross have found three other villages within 40 kilometers of Cyanka, where more than 150,000 Hutu refugees have gathered, desperate for food and medical assistance.

On Tuesday the French were to begin flying over the area in helicopters looking for more refugee camps, Mr. Fennell said. He said he thought at least 250,000 more refugees were in the area.

"It is misery," said Charles Ugirinde, who heads the Cyanka office of Caritas, the Roman Catholic relief agency. He said the last food distribution to the refugees here was one kilogram of beans a person three weeks ago.

He said his agency had only 900 kilograms, or less than 2,000 pounds, of beans left for the 40,000 refugees here. And that food had been intended for

famine relief. This part of Rwanda has been in the midst of a drought.

In the long brick building that used to be the community health center, children and women now lie listlessly in one room with an operating table and another with a dentist's chair.

At one end of the building, the earth

See REFUGE, Page 4

Koreas Agree On a Summit In the North Next Month

Historic 3-Day Session Will Be the First Since Nation Was Split in 1945

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — The presidents of North Korea and South Korea agreed Tuesday to a historic three-day summit meeting starting July 25 in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, the first time the top leaders of the two Koreas will talk face-to-face since the peninsula was divided in 1945.

The agreement for the meeting between South Korea's first civilian president in more than three decades, Kim Young Sam, and North Korea's 82-year-old dictator, Kim Il Sung, came in a remarkably non-acrimonious session at the border village of Panmunjom, along the Demilitarized Zone where the armistice was declared in the Korean War 41 years ago.

Only three months ago, at the same table, a North Korean official was threatening to turn Seoul, 50 kilometers (30 miles) to the south, into a "sea of fire" for bringing international pressure and the threat of sanctions against the North for its failure to open up its nuclear sites to international inspectors.

Not surprising, many in South Korea were deeply suspicious of whether the North's suddenly cooperative, friendly behavior was sincere, a result of the new openings former President Jimmy Carter appeared to have made during his trip to Pyongyang on June 18, or whether it is merely another ruse to gain time to build a fledgling nuclear arsenal.

The speed with which the two sides settled the details of the summit conference, with few of the angry exchanges that usually punctuate such tense discussions, suggest that both sides were eager to capitalize on Mr. Carter's trip.

For Kim Il Sung, now the world's longest living ruler, it is a political triumph. Despite North Korea's economic failings, the leader of the South will be coming to treat him as an equal in his own capital.

For Kim Young Sam, it is an equally rich moment. There are millions of South Koreans with long-lost relatives in the North. Also, seeing Seoul's leader in Pyongyang will clearly give many hope that Asia's "Berlin Wall" is also falling.

But both sides were half expecting the meeting to become a place for angry polemics and lectures. With so much at stake, closed-circuit television broadcasts of the proceeding were piped into the presidential mansions in both Seoul and Pyongyang, suggesting that both Kims may have both been watching and listening.

If the summit meeting is successful, it will also redeem Mr. Carter, whose travel to Pyongyang this month was a source of constant controversy.

Mr. Carter emerged declaring that the "nuclear crisis is over" and that his talks with the elder Mr. Kim over two days had been a "miracle." Many of Mr. Carter's

See SUMMIT, Page 4

Shock Before Shake-Up: Clinton's Waffler Image Worsened

By David S. Broder and Richard Morin

WASHINGTON — On the eve of President Bill Clinton's decision to shake up his staff, increasing numbers of Americans said the president was a mistake-prone leader lacking in decisiveness and losing his sense of the real problems facing families, according to the latest Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Although Mr. Clinton's overall approval rating held steady from a month earlier at 50 percent, the new poll confirms that he has lost ground with the public since the beginning of the year on a broad variety of issues. The poll also found an upsurge in concern about the state of the economy.

Opinion on the overall Clinton health care plan is increasingly negative, but those polled say the president is right in seeking a major overhaul of the system to require employers to pay most of the bills for

Three heavy hitters take new administration jobs, Page 3.

everyone's health insurance. If those polled had their way, however, abortion would be dropped from the basic benefits package in the plan.

Mr. Clinton's overall approval score is 8 or 9 percentage points below where it had stabilized in the first three months of 1994. His disapproval level is 44 percent.

But 55 percent said Mr. Clinton is not a strong and decisive leader, up from 44 percent in January. Now there are three people who think he makes more mistakes than the average president for every two who say he makes fewer.

A pillar of support for Mr. Clinton — his empathy for average Americans — is eroding. In January, 55 percent said he understands problems of people like themselves and 39 percent said he does not. Now the numbers are 52 percent yes and 46 percent no.

That may be related to increasing worries about the economy. Despite several months of low inflation and increasing employment, economic confidence is lower than it was last winter. In January and February, the

number of people who saw the economy improving exceeded, by 9 or 10 percentage points, the number who saw it declining. Now, 42 percent say it is getting worse and 39 percent better.

The telephone survey of 1,531 people was taken from Thursday through Sunday, when economic news was dominated by reports that the dollar was dropping against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark.

As a result, Mr. Clinton's approval scores on the economy, which had been in positive territory from December through May, dipped to 46 percent approval and 48 percent disapproval in the latest poll.

The margin of sampling error on the poll is plus or minus 3 percentage points overall.

WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

Russia 6, Cameroon 1

Striker Oleg Salenko scored five goals to lead his team in a romp over Cameroon in their last World Cup Group B match on Tuesday in San Francisco. Russia played aggressively and kept the Cameroon squad off balance for the entire game. Roger Milla, Cameroon's 42-year-old veteran striker, came on as a second-half substitute and quickly scored his team's only goal.

Brazil 1, Sweden 1

In Detroit, Brazil and Sweden drew 1-1 in their World Cup Group B match here Tuesday. Both advanced to the second round, where Brazil will meet the United States on Monday at Stanford Stadium.

Italy 1, Mexico 1

Mexico secured its place in the last 16 on Tuesday, coming back after trailing to draw 1-1 with Italy in their Group E in Washington and finishing atop the group. Italy took the lead after 48 minutes through the substitute Daniele Massaro, who had been on the pitch only two minutes after replacing Pierluigi Casiraghi. But their celebrations

were short-lived as the Mexican midfielder Marcelino Bernal tied the score with a perfectly struck shot past the goalkeeper Luca Marchegiani. Italy finished third in the group and must wait to see if it will advance to the second round.

No More Math: U.S. Advances

The U.S. team advanced to the second round of the World Cup on Tuesday for the first time in 64 years, despite not playing. The Americans advanced because they have a better record than Italy, the Group E third-place team.

Ireland 0, Norway 0

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Ireland and Norway slugged it out in a 0-0 draw on Tuesday, which sent the Irish into the second round from Group E and condemned Norway to an early exit. Ireland finished exactly even with Italy, but ended up in second place in the group and went through to the second round because of its 1-0 victory over the Italians on June 18.

Wednesday's matches: Morocco vs. the Netherlands, at Orlando, Florida, 1935 GMT; Belgium vs. Saudi Arabia, at Washington, 1935 GMT. World Cup report: Pages 18 and 19.



Paolo Maldini of Italy, left, and Mexico's Luis Garcia battling for the ball Tuesday during their match in Washington.

Kiosk

Call for a U.S.-Europe War on Crime

BERLIN (WP) — The director of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation urged Europe on Tuesday to combat a growing epidemic of international crime by redirecting some of the resources once devoted to the Cold War into a joint campaign against drugs, violence and terrorism.

The FBI chief, Louis J. Freeh, opened a trip to nine central and eastern European countries by proclaiming U.S. law enforcement agencies eager to join forces with their counterparts abroad in fighting organized crime.

Book Review Page 8.

Kohl Makes History — in His Own Way

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN — How the generation of political leaders that runs Germany today views the country's history can now be seen, heard, and even touched in a museum that was opened here this month by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who was 15 in 1945.

Just after becoming chancellor in 1982, when the Federal Republic of Germany consisted only of West Germany, Mr. Kohl suggested putting that view of history on display in a building across from his office.

But the display does not start when the Federal Republic did, in 1949. It begins in 1945, at the insistence of members of Parliament who voted \$70 million in government funds for the museum. So it starts with what it calls "the ever-present past" — a stark reminder of the Holocaust in Dachau, Buchenwald, and Auschwitz, the

devastation spread throughout Europe by the Germans, and the rubble that was Germany at the end of World War II.

"Many Germans do not want to deal with their own responsibility for the recent past, but the burden of the Nazi crimes remains with Germany in the present," visitors read as they enter a black marble box, a sort of mausoleum with graphic video displays of the reality of the concentration camps.

"Just seeing the names of the dead rolling down on the screen was a shock for me," said Dano Himmelrath, a 15-year-old high school student from Niederkassel. "We knew that Germany lay in ruins after the war, but the newsreels made me realize just how bad it really was then."

Inside the concrete-and-glass building is a winding uphill journey on ramps through nearly 50 years of German history, starting from a mockup bombed-out brick ruin.

The 7,000 objects on display range from the trivial — a display of antiquated washing machines and appliances from the 1930s — to the gigantic, a 23-meter (75-foot), 62-ton private railroad passenger car that was originally built for Hermann Goering and later used by postwar chancellors from Konrad Adenauer to Willy Brandt.

Along the ramps, visitors walk through the fuselage of an American C-47, one of the planes that airlifted supplies like coal and potatoes to West Berlin during the Soviet blockade of the western enclave in 1948-49, see an original red-and-white Coca-Cola dispensing machine, read political campaign posters from five decades, and touch an East German Trabant car used by people fleeing communism as their country was breaking up in 1989.

Some of the first German reviews have

See GERMANY, Page 4

Is It Revenge? Germany Curbs British Beef

By Barry James

Germany moved Tuesday to impose a partial ban on British beef, citing fears of infection by "mad cow disease" but touching off suspicions it was acting to avenge Britain's action in vetoing its candidate for the presidency of the European Commission.

"I think that would be unfortunate indeed," said the British agriculture minister, Gillian Shephard, when it was suggested that the Germans might be acting out of revenge.

Germany did not specifically link its move with the decision of Prime Minister John Major to veto the candidacy of Jean-Luc Dehaene, the prime minister of Belgium, to succeed Jacques Delors as commission president.

Mr. Dehaene was the favored candidate of both Germany and France, but Mr. Major said he represented an interventionist, big-government stance that was not acceptable to Britain.

The German health minister, Horst Seehofer, said his government would move immediately to block some beef imports. The measure has been sent to the Bundesrat, the upper chamber of the Parliament, for ratification.

Officials said the action appeared to be mainly symbolic since it will apply only to beef from animals more than three years old at the time of slaughter or from herds where the disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, had been reported in the past four years. In addition, the German government is proposing only a six-month ban.

Britain had already agreed not to ship meat from cattle in herds where the disease had been reported in the last two years. In 1988, Britain banned the use of offal in cattle and sheep feed, which was thought to be the main cause of the disease's

See EUROPE, Page 4

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Amstels	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Cameroon	1.40 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
Egypt	5.00 P.E.	Reunion	11.20 FF	
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	320 R.	
Gabon	360 CFA	Seragel	240 CFA	
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS	
Italy	2.60 Lire	Tunisia	1,000 Din	
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	35,000 L.	
Jordan	3 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon	1,500 L.S.	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10	

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	15.86	Up	0.82%
	3,669.84		111.37
The Dollar		prev. close	
New York	1.5785	1.583	
DM	1.5825	1.544	
Pound	99.935	100.45	
Yen	5.4108	5.4245	

Neofascists Stir Up Italians in Croatia and Slovenia

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

UMAG, Croatia — The way Giuseppe Rota, principal of the Italian primary school here tells it, about the last thing his small community in sunny Istria needs is Italy's neofascists defending the cause of the coastal region's population.

"Every time there are elections in Italy, they talk about Istria and changing the border and the Osimo Treaty," he remarked. "But changing the border today? What does that mean? Another war, and we are tired of war."

"Finis hasn't come here to talk to us yet," he added.

Finis is Gianfranco Fini, leader of the neofascist National Alliance in Italy, which has re-emerged as a major political force in Italian politics and has won five posts in Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's rightist government.

The alliance has called for a revision of the 1975 Osimo Treaty between Italy and Yugoslavia, under which Italy gave up claims to the Istrian coastal region south of Trieste.

Today, that area is divided between Croatia and Slovenia, two of the states

that emerged in 1991 from a disintegrating Yugoslavia.

Spokesmen for the Berlusconi government say that there is "no question" of changing Italy's borders. But Mr. Fini's words have sent shudders through the newly independent, still fragile nations of Croatia and Slovenia.

The neofascist demands have raised the specter that ethnic nationalism — which has already split Yugoslavia into separate nations and now threatens the two-way partition of Bosnia — could spread to Istria's Italian community and even into Italy itself.

What is clear from even a brief tour of Istria and from talks with Italians in Rijeka, Pula, Umag and Koper across the Slovenian border is that there is a strong nationalistic revival under way among Italians — even though they seem to be somewhat confused about their identity.

For Croatia, the resurgence of the Italian minority issue represents another nationalist threat to its already fragmented sovereignty. It is now struggling to re-establish authority over one-quarter of Croatia that was seized by its Serb minority.

For Slovenia, the issue has become a barrier to becoming even an associate member of the European Union. The neo-fascists are demanding that Slovenia first resolve the demand of the 30,000 to 40,000 Italians who fled Yugoslavia after World War II and have claims to property there.

Caught between the forces of three conflicting nationalisms, the Italian minority of Istria is seeking to charter an independent course to avoid a potentially violent three-way border conflict.

It is advocating a special transnational status for the whole Istrian area that it hopes will overcome the "narrow nationalism" of Italian, Slovenian and Croatian extremists and will facilitate the integration of both Croatia and Slovenia into the European Union.

"We want a common region of all three parts of Istria," said Mr. Rota, who is also president of the Italian Union of Croatia and Slovenia. "We respect borders even if they divide us, but we want a Benelux status for the three areas." Benelux — Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg — were joined in a special open-borders cus-

tom union before it was superseded by the European Union.

The Istrian Peninsula, a summer playground of Italians, Croats and Slovenes, is indeed a special area in many ways.

With its walled hilltop towns crowned with massive churches, its soaring stone bell towers, cypress trees dotting the landscape and pastel-painted houses, it looks as if it belongs to Italy — a combination of Tuscany and the Ligurian Riviera.

It has been a crossroads and melting pot of empires, republics and civilizations for centuries. Romans, Venetians, French, Italians, Austrians, Yugoslavs and now Croats and Slovenians have taken turns occupying it.

Even in contemporary times, it has gone through a bewildering change of hands.

Take Mr. Rota, for example, whose family has lived in Umag, or Umago as it is still called in Italian, for three generations. His grandfather served in the army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His father served in the Italian military, and he served in the Yugoslav

Army. His son is in the Croatian armed forces.

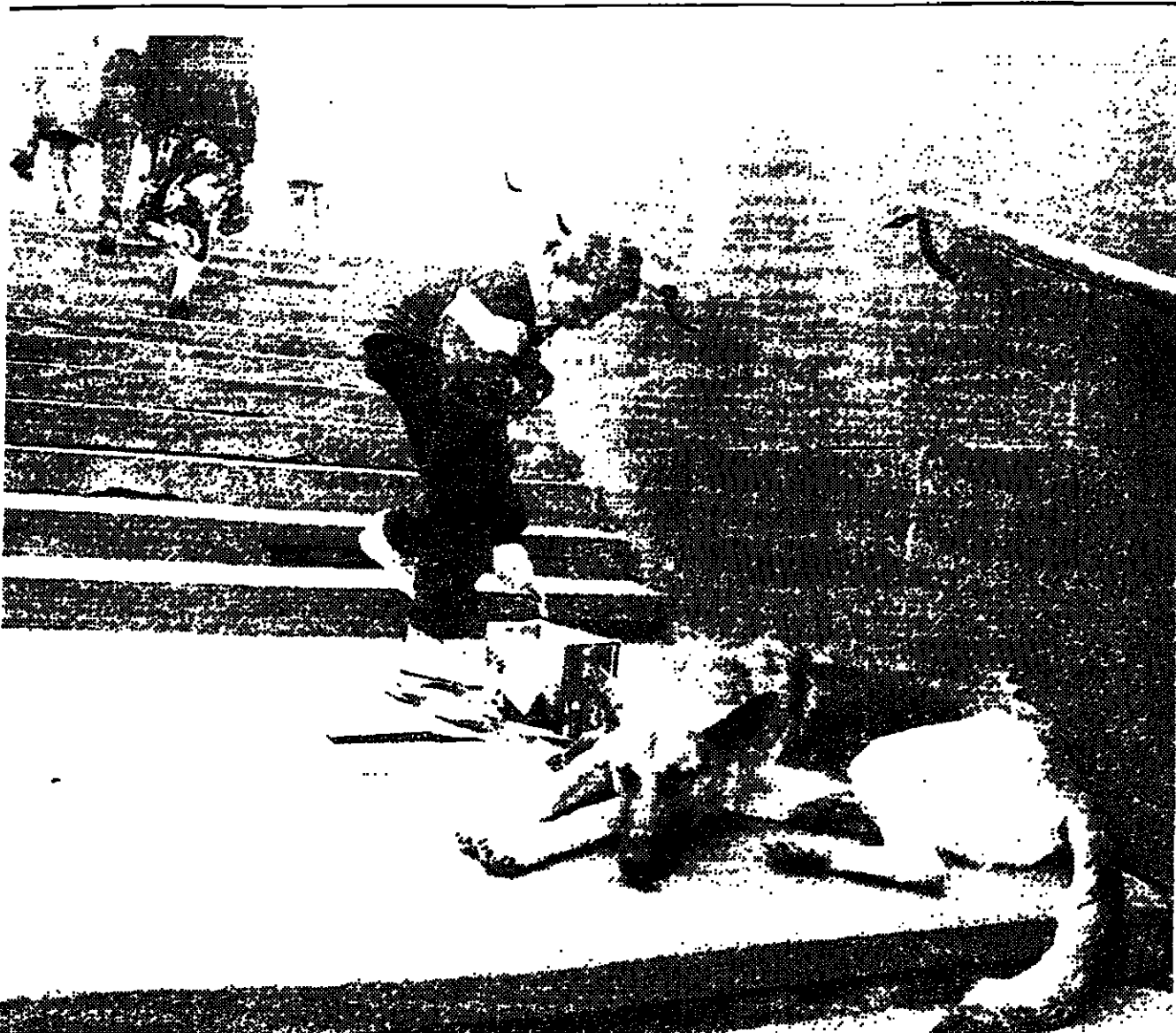
Until 1952, all schools in Umag were Italian, according to Mr. Rota, and until 1954, when the London agreement was signed dividing the area into Italian and Yugoslav zones, there were 250,000 Italians in Istria.

Today, Umag's Italian community numbers only 2,700 out of a population of 10,000; the total of Italian stock in Croatian Istria is around 40,000, with 3,000 more living just across the border in Slovenia.

But the number of official Italian-Croatians seems to be growing as more Croats born of mixed marriages declare themselves Italian.

In 1991, 19,283 Italians from 22 Istrian communities in both countries took part in elections for Istria's Italian communal "assembly." Last year, the number reached 26,527 from 43 communities.

The Croatian and Slovenian governments, though at odds over their common border in the Adriatic, agreed on one thing — that a transnational body such as the Italian Union represents a challenge to both countries' sovereignty.



CANINE BEGGAR — A boy in Moscow dropping money into a box on Tuesday for a dog that has been put out to join the ranks of beggars in the capital. The owners usually scrawl a sign saying money is needed to buy food for the animals.

UN Threatens to Strike Muslim and Serb Snipers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations special envoy in the former Yugoslavia warned Tuesday that escalating Serb-Muslim fighting is seriously undermining the truce in Bosnia, and he told the combatants to stop attacking UN peacekeepers or face NATO air strikes.

The envoy, Yasushi Akashi, spoke before heading to Brussels for meetings with officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to discuss future steps in the peace process.

"I am alarmed that this upsurge in fighting threatens the prospects for reaching a comprehensive cessation of hostilities and undermines efforts already under way to broker an overall political settlement," Mr. Akashi said in a statement.

He expressed concern over a statement by General Rasim Delic, commander of the Muslim-led Bosnian government army, that his troops would press ahead with an offensive to capture an important supply road in north-central Bosnia.

Mr. Akashi said fighting in the last week, concentrated mainly in the Ozren mountain region, had increased to virtually the same intensity as before the start of a monthlong temporary truce in Bosnia on June 10.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ron Redmond, said that Bosnian Serbs were seeking humanitarian aid for 2,500 peo-

ple who apparently had fled the south slopes of Mount Ozren.

The United Nations says the truce has been disregarded mainly by the government side.

"The Bosnian side is the one that has been most hostile to the peace process and constantly breaching the cease-fire," said Sir Michael Rose, the British lieutenant general who commands the UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia.

"The danger is that they will provoke a massive Serb response," he said in Sarajevo before heading to the NATO meeting.

Senior officials of the United States, Russia and the European Union were meeting in Paris on Tuesday to finalize a map as part of an agreement that would award 49 percent of Bosnia to the Serbs and 51 percent to a new Croatian-Muslim federation.

Mr. Akashi deplored increasing threats to UN peacekeeping forces, including "several deliberate and serious attacks" by both Serbian and government forces around Gorazde, where a British soldier was killed by sniper fire Sunday night.

A spokesman quoted Mr. Akashi as saying that it was the "firm intention" of the UN Protection Force in Bosnia to call in "if necessary and without further warning" NATO close air support "to eliminate any unit which deliberately attacks" personnel in the force. (Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

French House Lifts Tapie Immunity

PARIS (Reuters) — The French National Assembly voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to lift the parliamentary immunity of Bernard Tapie on suspicion of business and tax fraud related to the use of his luxury yacht.

The opposition Socialists abstained. Socialist deputies, denouncing the verdict as unnecessary, walked out before the vote. The flamboyant businessman, a member of the assembly for the small Radical Movement of the Left, denied guilt and said he was the victim of a political plot.

He said he would keep working in the assembly to push a bill mandating the hiring of people under 25, confounding expectations that he would resign his seat to concentrate on the European Parliament, to which he was elected earlier this month.

Hearings Set in Marcos Rights Abuses

HONOLULU (AP) — Court-appointed lawyers will hear testimony in the Philippines later this year from some of the 9,000 victims of human rights abuses who are seeking compensatory damages from the estate of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines. Mr. Marcos died in exile in Hawaii in 1986.

A jury ruled here in 1992 that he was responsible for torture, disappearances and summary executions of thousands of people between 1972 and 1986, when he was overthrown. In February, the same jury awarded the plaintiffs \$1.2 billion in exemplary damages, similar to punitive damages. Another jury trial, scheduled to begin Dec. 12, will determine the amount of compensatory damages for medical costs, lost wages and pain and suffering.

Attorneys for the victims say his estate has \$400 million in Swiss bank accounts alone. The Philippine government is seeking the same money, which it says Mr. Marcos looted from the treasury.

North Yemen Pounds Aden Lines

ADEN, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni forces battered Aden's defenses on Tuesday in a fresh bid to cut off and control some of their southern foes' key facilities, officials said. Living conditions inside the port city are deteriorating, with residents trying to dig wells to ease an increasingly acute water shortage.

The focus of the northern assaults is a coastal road leading west from Aden to a suburb called Little Aden, where the breakaway south's only oil refinery, Aden's main power station and a military complex are located. Northern units, which have besieged Aden for three weeks in an effort to force their southern foes into submission, reached the road on Saturday before being pushed back.

Repeated cease-fire attempts have failed, but southerners still hope that the United Nations Security Council will soon approve measures that will stop the fighting and allow relief supplies to reach Aden. In New York, diplomats were working out a draft resolution that calls for a cease-fire and dialogue but which appears to offer little to force an end to the fighting.

Russia Defense Chief Hails NATO Tie

MOSCOW (AP) — Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev hailed NATO's Partnership for Peace program on Tuesday as a bridge that could lead Russia toward prosperity and integration into the international community.

"Russia has understood it is impossible to live in isolation," General Grachev said at a news conference here that also was attended by General George A. Joulwan, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. General Grachev said that Russia and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had agreed to establish liaison offices and hot line telephone links between the Russian General Staff and Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

General Joulwan, who arrived in Moscow on Monday, said Russia that could have a bigger role to play "given its size, its interests, its involvement in Europe and the world." But he also stressed that Russia's integration into NATO activities would be slow and gradual. "Let us have a way to crawl before we walk and walk before we run in this relationship," he said.

Nigeria Democracy Talks Collapse

ABUJA, Nigeria (Reuters) — A conference called by Nigeria's military rulers to discuss democratic transition but boycotted by the main opposition as a sham was adjourned Tuesday almost before it began.

The conference, the main item on General Sani Abacha's political agenda, was adjourned for two weeks on its second day because of inadequate accommodation and other facilities for its 369 participants.

The early adjournment was criticized by many delegates, some of whom believe the military, which has ruled the oil-rich West African country most of the time since independence in 1960, as a ploy by the government to prolong its stay in office.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Not-So-Private Cellular Phones

Unwittingly Help Fight Crime

"Princess Diana coos into her cellular telephone to a male friend and pays a very public price," Mike Mills writes in The Washington Post. "Colombian drug boss Pablo Escobar is shot dead by police after they trace his mobile telephone's radio signal." And Al Cowlings, the friend of O.J. Simpson, the former football star charged with murder, led police to their car when he made several cellular phone calls during a highway chase June 17.

But you don't have to be famous to be undone by using cellular telephones. The police now rank them among their most valued crime-fighting tools. Indeed, those who monitor privacy issues worry that the police may be tempted to do too much wireless-phone snooping.

Cellular telephones can be easily tapped by anyone with a police scanner. But it is a federal crime to listen in on them without a court-ordered wiretap warrant.

The phones also are excellent homing

devices. When switched on, they periodically signal the network to announce their location.

Cellular phones can also tell the police where a suspect has been, since the telephone company keeps records of all calls.

The privacy of conversations on cellular telephones is going to improve soon, with the introduction of "digital" wireless telephones. Because they transmit and receive in computer language and switch frequencies rapidly, eavesdropping is more difficult.

Short Takes

In more than 80 percent of air accidents the pilots made mistakes that could easily have been prevented, federal investigators say. And all too often, the mistakes occurred because of poor teamwork among the crew. In one typical case in 1978, The New York Times reports, the pilot entered a holding pattern while trying to solve a problem with the landing gear. He was too absorbed to notice that the fuel gauges were dropping to empty. His two co-pilots failed "to successfully communicate their concern to the captain." The plane crashed, killing 10 people. Today, pilot training goes beyond technical skills. Crews are trained to work together. They learn to

communicate, to speak their minds, to listen to each other and to share in the tasks of flying the airplane.

Revonda Bowen, 17, a mixed-race pupil who sued her local school for violation of her civil rights after a white principal said her parents had made a "mistake" in bringing her into the world, will receive \$25,000 from the Randolph County Board of Education in Alabama. The money will be paid by the school board's insurer. The principal, Hulond Humphries, had said the school prom would be canceled if interracial couples planned to attend. Miss Bowen, junior class president and head of the prom planning committee, has a white father and a black mother. The girl asked the principal whether her date should be white or black. The U.S. Justice Department is trying to get the principal fired.

Ever hear of Throff? That, Golf Digest explains, is "throwa golf." The player, instead of propelling the ball with a club, simply throws, tosses or rolls it from tee to cup. The magazine reports that an 82 by Joe Flynn in April 1975 is the best throw score ever recorded. He sank his final six-foot (1.8-meter) putt by leaning over and dropping the ball into the cup.

International Herald Tribune.

Ukraine's President Wins First Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIEV — President Leonid M. Kravchuk won the first round of Ukraine's presidential ballot, the electoral commission announced Tuesday.

Mr. Kravchuk got 37.72 percent of the vote against 31.27 percent for his opponent, former Prime Minister Leonid S. Kuchma.

The two face a runoff round on July 10.

The results revealed a sharp regional split in Ukraine, the world's third largest nuclear power, with the nationalist western regions voting heavily for Mr. Kravchuk and the Russian-populated east favoring Mr. Kuchma.

Mr. Kravchuk was vulnerable because of Ukraine's dismal economy. Since breaking from the Soviet Union in 1991, hyperinflation has ravaged the country. The monthly state wage is below the equivalent of \$20, about a fifth of Russia's average wage.

President Kravchuk argues that market reforms must be gradual. But his critics say his reforms have been so gradual as to be nearly invisible. Elected in 1991, he was pressured to submit to early elections.

Instead of economics, his campaign emphasized the bloodless transition from communism, and warned that his rivals' overtures toward Russia threaten independence and could provoke civil war.

Mr. Kuchma, former director of a huge missile factory, has tapped deep economic and ethnic resentment among the Russians who live in Ukraine. He accuses Mr. Kravchuk of cutting ties with Russia too hastily, and says closer links with Russia and other former Soviet republics could stave off economic collapse.

Mr. Kravchuk has been praised by Western countries for moving to dismantle the nuclear arsenal that Ukraine inherited from the Soviet Union. He has pledged that Ukraine will sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Mr. Kuchma has backed some denuclearization but opposes signing the treaty, saying the West has been slow to offer financial support. He vows to make Ukraine a more active member of the Russian-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States and give greater autonomy to Russian-speaking regions. (AFP, AP)

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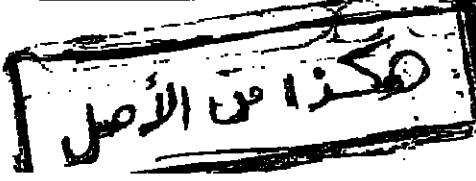
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U.S. Is Confident Of Verifying North's Nuclear Program

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Not having the murder weapon "raises questions," she said. "In a criminal case, all you have to do is raise a reasonable doubt."

MADE FOR FRANKS

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Quarantine for Serbia

The U.S. Senate is being asked to join the House of Representatives in commanding the president to lift the United Nations arms embargo on Bosnia. Such a result would have the United States acting virtually alone in violation of international edict and the pleas of allies. It would make Americans alone responsible for the likely response — the entry of Serbia's main forces into Bosnia. It would finish off what prospects remain for the settlement plan that the United States, Europe and Russia hope to agree on at the Group of Seven meeting in Naples next week.

Disruptive and token-like as lifting the embargo would be, however, it does respond to the anguish that many Americans feel. Bosnia's Muslim-led government may not be not wholly blameless, but its people have suffered grievously, mostly from Serbs. Outsiders who hesitate to put the means of self-defense into the hands of an abandoned people must find something better.

The American and allied alternative is a partition — 51 percent for Muslims and Croats, 49 percent for Serbs, who now hold 70 percent. But even before its launching, this plan is collapsing. No military pressure is in hand or in sight to peel back Bosnia's Serbs. Bosnian Muslims mean to fight on, regardless. Even if 51-49 were achieved, it would be unjust, artificial and temporary. Meanwhile, it

would ratify Slobodan Milosevic's war aim of creating a Greater Serbia by conquest and "ethnic cleansing." It would leave him triumphant and in power.

Another alternative is offered by David Gompert, a Bush administration National Security Council aide. Why negotiate a bad deal now? he asks in Foreign Affairs magazine. Quarantine Serbia, for years if necessary, as South Africa was quarantined, until the Milosevic regime yields to a democratic government. Keep up the trade embargo. Break the regime's information monopoly. Protect Muslim enclaves, blue helmets and relief convoys, as the United States, the United Nations and NATO have repeatedly promised, with air power. Prop up vulnerable neighbors like Macedonia and Bulgaria.

The Yugoslav-policy landscape in Washington is barren these days. There is no energy. Lifting the arms embargo is an emotional pop, not a smart policy. Mr. Gompert's idea requires no new military pledges and mutes the current danger of American participation in keeping a shaky 51-49 peace. It builds on an economic embargo and protect-the-enclaves commitment already in place. It promises less to the aggressors, more to the victims. It is more principled and could better last. The Clinton administration and Congress should think about it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

It's Up to the President

An Overdue Shake-Up

Monday's staff shake-up at the White House was overdue. Things have not been working. Apart from the managerial foul-ups that have plagued this administration from day one, the White House has not yet conveyed clear messages on foreign policy and even some domestic issues. With health care approaching the moment of truth on Capitol Hill, and with President Bill Clinton about to embark on a trip to Europe where his diplomatic credentials are suspect, there was a clear need for change.

But people who have studied this White House know that staff shuffles can go only so far. Having a well-managed staff requires a president who wants to live in an orderly managerial environment. By most accounts, Mr. Clinton still spends a lot of time on personnel, political and policy minutiae that should be handled two or three steps down the ladder. His preoccupation with details robs the administration of focus and continuity.

Leon Panetta, the new chief of staff, commands respect in Congress and will run the staff with a stronger hand than Thomas "Mac" McLarty. His successor at the Office of Management and Budget, Alice Rivlin, has solid credentials. Mr. McLarty shuffles sideways to a White House counselor's job, where his calm manner and lifelong bond with the president could make for a better fit.

David Gergen shuffles out altogether, to the State Department, where he will serve as a special adviser. He was supposed to give the White House a communications strategy. He did apply a few Band-Aids before long-term Clinton aides turned him out of the inner circle. The assigning of this public relations repairman to State suggests a troubling bit of self-deception.

The problems with the administration's foreign policy are not so much presentational as substantive, and that means getting the president and perhaps a new foreign policy team to define what America's role in the world ought to be.

Indeed, getting Mr. Clinton to lock in on a handful of big issues and avoid bouts of misdirected energy is essential. To take a recent example, we can think of many better uses for his demonstrable powers of persuasion than popping his cork at radio and television evangelists and right-wing commentators, as he did last Friday.

It is easy to understand Mr. Clinton's anger: inaccuracies aside, the attacks on him and his wife from conservative firebrands have been malevolent. Jerry Falwell and Rush Limbaugh are merely the worst offenders in a growing universe of radio and television personalities whose contempt for fairness is matched only by their self-righteousness. But whining and public self-pity are not presidential-scale attributes. People want a chief executive who makes demagogues look like pests rather than opponents he elevates to his own level. Nor did Mr. Clinton help his cause by dragging the mainstream press into his line of fire and with his ahistorical (remember FDR?) complaint that no president in modern history has been subjected to "more violent attacks than I have."

This is an inefficient use of the White House pulpit, especially by a man whose greatest single asset is his ability to communicate. The country too seldom hears from him in a structured speech like his dramatic and effective health care address in 1993. Instead he has been flapping his tongue and yon, talking in defensive sound bites rather than in broad, thematic speeches that will build public confidence in his leadership.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Panetta Is Qualified

A White House chief of staff's lot, as Gilbert and Sullivan would not doubt sing today, is not a happy one, and that's putting it mildly. When you think of the recent holders of the job, you don't exactly think of felicitous circumstances. Some, like Richard Cheney under Gerald Ford and James Baker in the Reagan presidency, brought it off. More, though, got in trouble, generally for being too imperious — high-handed and bigheaded. The rap on Thomas McLarty, the president's friend and confidant, whose replacement was announced on Monday, was the opposite: that he was too nice a guy and an unwilling enforcer, and he did not bring any Washington experience to the quintessential Washington job. Mr. McLarty evidently joined in the finding that he was the wrong man for the job. Like George Stephanopoulos before him, he has now been reassigned from an executive function to a counselor's role. As with Mr. Stephanopoulos, we should not be surprised if Mr. McLarty turns out to wield considerably more influence in that post.

Leon Panetta — smart, strong and steeped in Washington experience — strikes us as a good choice to replace Mr. McLarty. He knows the inside of the Hill and the inside of the executive branch as well as anybody ever can. If his appointment is bad news for those White House staffers who have most spectacularly resisted discipline, and shown little self-restraint, so much the better. Mr. Panetta's

deputy, Alice Rivlin (who, we reveal in the spirit of full disclosure, once wrote editorials for The Washington Post) is a superb choice to succeed him as director of OMB.

David Gergen's new role as a kind of foreign policy mediator — is that what it is? — is less clear to us. In much of that area, it seems to us, a great deal more change than what can be provided by a new mediator is required to straighten out the administration's approach to foreign affairs. Still, we at least harbor some hope that Mr. Gergen will be able to do a little good. At a minimum he should be able to help get the various players in the administration to sing from the same page in the hymnal. But this, of course, is not the administration's main problem most places where there is trouble. It is the song, not the harmonizing among administration agencies, that needs work.

In all these things it is the president and not any of his appointees who holds the key. Even with a wholly different temperament and resume, Mr. McLarty probably could not have mastered the chief of staff's required job so long as Bill Clinton seemed to countenance — and, thus, authorize — the unstructured, fragmented, weak-accountability, free-form professional lifestyle that has marked his White House. We do not pine for the return of an H. R. Haldeman or John Sununu type. But a White House chief of staff, and that now means Leon Panetta, can only be as efficient as his boss allows him to be. It is up to Mr. Clinton.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Improved U.S. Policy for Russia and Central Europe

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's visits to Latvia and Poland next week, as well as his participation in the Group of Seven summit meeting in Naples a few days later, signal a more comprehensive and strategically coherent U.S. policy toward the former Soviet bloc.

Generated by a working alliance between the National Security Council and the Defense Department, the policy seeks to sustain realistic cooperation with Russia while also enlarging the scope of European security. Both the symbolism and the substance of the president's trip are likely to underline these important themes.

The emerging strategy recognizes that the post-Communist transformation in Central Europe has moved beyond the economic phase. The central issue is now the region's relationship to the rest of Europe, especially with regard to security.

This strategy recognizes that in the former Soviet Union, a stable and coop-

ing Central Europe's security is likely to prove more productive than concentrating on one or the other.

The schedule for President Clinton's trip has a strategic logic. In Riga he is bound to underline American sympathies for the three small Baltic democracies — echoing the Scandinavian countries, which have become impressively committed to the survival of these former victims of Stalinist expansion.

In a remarkable and obviously deliberate formulation, the Swedish prime minister recently referred to them as Sweden's "near abroad," adding that his country would not be indifferent if their independence was again threatened.

In affirming U.S. support for the Baltic republics, President Clinton would not be offending the Russians. Except for extremists, most Russians accept the separate status of these republics.

Russian troop withdrawals are likely to be completed on schedule. Even the large Russian minorities in Estonia and Latvia are developing a stake in the continued independence of these countries, given their impressive economic performance.

In Warsaw Mr. Clinton will face a more complex issue. The Poles fear that U.S. policy toward Central Europe has become a function of U.S. policy toward Russia. They resent this, and so do the Hungarians and Czechs. At the same time, Russia has made clear that it opposes expansion of NATO to Central Europe.

The president's visit is unlikely to resolve the issue of Central European membership in NATO, even though some progress is likely.

When Russia joined the Partnership for Peace last week, the alliance made it absolutely clear that Russia did not gain a veto on NATO decisions regarding membership, while Germany in particular has indicated that it favors the expansion of NATO into the geopolitical no-man's-land between itself and Russia.

The president will have the opportuni-

ty to stress two critically important themes. The expansion of NATO is a natural process, closely connected with the widening of Europe's unity, and any such expansion will reinforce a stable relationship with Russia. After all, the reconciliation of Central Europe and Russia is more likely in a setting of security than in a geopolitical vacuum.

Mr. Clinton might add that an expanding NATO would be prepared for a special treaty relationship with Moscow,

The theme of reconciliation with neighbors will be especially resonant in Warsaw.

commensurate with Russia's status as a major power and now also a friendly one.

The theme of reconciliation will be especially resonant in Warsaw. The Poles are about to observe the 50th anniversary of the 1944 Warsaw uprising, which was suppressed by the Germans after 63 days of fighting while the Russians sat passively on the other side of the Vistula River.

In contrast with the Normandy events, the Poles have wisely invited both the German and the Russian leaders, to symbolize their desire for genuine reconciliation. The president will thus have an ideal setting to make it clear that reconciliation and wider security reinforce each other and that the United States is prepared to clarify the criteria and time frames of NATO membership.

Finally, in Naples, the Group of Seven industrial powers is likely to address the theme that political instability and economic crisis in Ukraine will benefit no one. President Boris Yeltsin will be there — all to the good, since Western concern for Ukraine's future should not be viewed as an anti-Russian preoccupation.

A more stable and nonimperial Russia is more likely to emerge if there is a stable and secure Ukraine. That is why the Group of Seven, and America in particular, are preparing to affirm their interest in

Ukraine's well-being and to offer aid as long as Kiev shows its willingness to undertake long-delayed economic reforms.

So far, it has not done so. After the presidential runoff election between President Leonid Kravchuk and Leonid Kuchma, the former prime minister, which has been mandated by the June 26 election, the Group of Seven should twist the arm of the next president to appoint a dynamic economic reformer as prime minister and give him full political support. In taking the lead on this issue, the Clinton administration would show an important evolution in its thinking.

The signs of greater sensitivity to Central European security concerns and the increased emphasis on Ukraine are part of a larger and welcome adjustment in American priorities. Ukraine is no longer ignored or slighted.

The White House is consciously stressing its support for Ukrainian independence. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has gone out of his way to emphasize U.S. support for Ukraine's territorial integrity on the sensitive issue of Crimea. Defense Secretary William Perry has been truly energetic in furthering U.S.-Ukrainian military cooperation.

As of this year, aid to the former Soviet Union is no longer ignoring the non-Russian states. In fact, about half of it is now directed to them. This major reallocation reflects a growing recognition that a stable group of nations in the former Soviet Union is infinitely preferable to a renewed imperial structure — indeed, that a return to empire would probably even doom the still uncertain prospects for Russian democracy.

At a time when the Clinton administration is under assault for its foreign policy, it is good to be able to welcome the makings of a more realistic and coherent strategy for post-Cold War Europe.

The writer served in the Carter administration as director of the National Security Council and assistant to the president, National Security Affairs. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

China Gets the Headlines but Indonesia Compares Favorably

By Philip Bowring

This is the first of two articles.

JAKARTA — Where would you rather live: in Beijing or Jakarta. Wuhan or Medan. Shanghai or Bandung? Probably 90 percent of foreign investors with no experience of any of these cities would choose a Chinese destination. Before they take their leap, they might do better to study the actions of overseas Chinese.

Logic might suggest that with the huge investment opportunities in China, with the motherland opening up in all directions, and with anti-Chinese sentiment apparently on the rise in some host countries, as evidenced by the recent riots in Medan, Indonesian Chinese would be making their way back home. Are they?

They do visit. Some are working on contract in China. Businessmen are investing. And, as they have always done, they continue to hedge their bets with investments in the West, Australia, Singapore and Hong Kong. But are they really going home?

Some go back to die or be buried, but otherwise the answer is a resounding "no." Indeed, Indonesia is less concerned about an exodus of rich Chinese than an influx of poor ones — and also of those who answered the nationalistic call to the motherland in the 1960s and realized their mistake and want to come back.

One reason why Chinese stay here is that they still reckon to be able to make more money in a familiar Indonesia than an unfamiliar China. But there is more to it than that. Foreign investors with horizons beyond 18 months should look at some of the reasons why that may be so.

The attitudes of families are a better guide to expectations than any number of forecasts by number-crunching investment bankers and management consultants.

The foreign investors may have got things wrong.

At present, net capital inflow to Indonesia is a mere \$3 billion a year, roughly one-third multilateral and two-thirds private. It is thus a mere tenth of what is going into China, even though the Chinese "socialist market" economy is only four times as large.

Various reasons can be found: the proximity of capital-surplus, trade-oriented Taiwan and Hong Kong to the mainland; the recent frenetic rate of growth of domestic investment; the allegedly stronger work ethic and acquisitiveness of Chinese culture; fewer restrictions on 100 percent foreign ownership of some enterprises.

However, taking a longer view gives a different picture. One of investors' principal concerns should be ability to repatriate

profits and capital. Indonesia abolished foreign exchange controls more than a quarter of a century ago. Given the size of capital flight from China, Beijing might do well to follow that example, but it now looks likely that exchange control will still be around at the turn of the century.

What about growth? The dizzying performance of China in the last three years has overshadowed the fact that on a 20-year view, Indonesia's performance has been at least as good. Even more to the point, its advance has been remarkably stable from year to year, with GDP growth seldom under 5 percent or above 7 percent. It may never have had a Maoist forced march, nor be driven by the money-making zeal of today's ex-Communists. But China's macroeconomic managers would do well to take some courses in Jakarta.

For labor-intensive export industries like shoes and toys, Indonesia may not be quite the taxless

(for now), anything-goes environment of Guangdong, with its endless supply of migrant workers from the interior and less evident concerns for the environment and workers' rights than here. But entry into the domestic market is very much easier in Indonesia. A recent package of radical liberalization measures is opening up industries and services to 100 percent foreign ownership.

Generally, too, Indonesia presents a much less fragmented marketplace than China, and more centralized decision making, which may be more difficult for small businesses but better for larger, capital-intensive ones. Corruption remains pervasive, as is the need for the right political or family connections. But arguably on that score things are improving, slowly as corporate and government affairs come under closer public scrutiny, while in China, they continue to deteriorate.

Even with a slower rate of GNP growth, prospects for making and being able to remit money from the domestic market are probably a lot brighter than in China.

But is not China so much richer than the GNP figures suggest? Yes, according to purchasing power parity statistics. But so too, is Indonesia. The World Bank's latest data give a PPP per capita income of \$2,970 for Indonesia and \$1,910 for China.

Isn't income distribution in Indonesia seriously skewed by the oil industry and the Jakarta elite? Again, World Bank figures for 1990 are telling. The lowest 40 percent of Indonesia's population gets 19.8 percent of the national income, compared with 17.4 percent in "Communist" China.

Since 1990, China's income distribution has become markedly more skewed by the development of the coastal provinces.

China emphasizes mass education, public health and growing urbanization. But the reality is that after two generations of "people's government," it has a higher literacy level (72 percent compared with 22) and much lower tertiary education enrollment than its southern neighbor. Urbanization, too, is higher in Indonesia.

In major social indicators China is ahead only in life expectancy.

International Herald Tribune

Joint Rule Could Make Jerusalem a City of Peace

By Gershon Baskin

JERUSALEM — The political leadership of Israel speaks of a consensus on the future status of Jerusalem, one which represents more than 95 percent of the Israeli public. This consensus, defined as the Israeli policy, supposedly is as follows: All of Jerusalem is Israel's eternal, undivided capital. All of it must remain under Israeli sovereignty forever.

I maintain that this is not really the consensus of Israeli opinion on Jerusalem but is in fact a rather narrow view of what should be the future of this city. The true consensus, as opposed to this mythical consensus, can be stated as follows, namely that all Israelis believe that:

● Jerusalem must never return to the status it had prior to June 1967 — that is, it should never again be physically divided. It must remain an open city with free access throughout its boundaries for all.

● Personal security and security of property must be guaranteed for all people in all parts of the

city. No one should have to fear getting a knife in his back in any part of the city, and no one should have to fear having his car torched or other property damaged.

● The new Jewish neighborhoods built in East Jerusalem after 1967 must remain under Israeli sovereignty. There can be no compromise on this.

● Jewish holy places must remain under Israeli control. (This does not include the Haram.) Why do I think this is the true consensus? To begin with, if Israelis (and even Jerusalemites) were asked to draw a map of today's municipal boundaries, very few would be capable of completing the task. This suggests to me that these boundaries are not "holy" in anyone's mind.

Moreover, if Israelis were asked to name the 22 neighborhoods of Arab East Jerusalem, almost none would be able to. If you asked Israelis how many of them have visited those Arab neighborhoods,

the answer would be almost none. If you asked how many would be interested in visiting them, the answer would be the same.

I feel certain that almost all Israelis, if asked whether the Jerusalem municipality should invest money in developing those Arab neighborhoods, would say "no." Certainly that has been the practice. Since 1967, the Jerusalem municipality has invested next to nothing in those neighborhoods.

Again, ask Israelis if their country has any real need (other than perhaps security) for controlling those neighborhoods. The answer of most people, I am certain, would be "no."

All of this seems to suggest that most Israelis don't really care about the Arab parts of East Jerusalem. Rather, most Israelis are concerned about the ability of Israel to maintain its capital in Jerusalem, to have security, to have an open Old City with Jewish control of Jewish holy places. The status of the Arab sections of Jerusalem is really of little interest to them.

I believe that one of the primary steps that must be taken on the Israeli side to prepare Jerusalem for negotiations is to break down the mythical consensus. This can be done in several ways.

First, people must begin to speak out on this issue. An example was the recent statement by Reuven Hazak, a former high-level Shin Bet official and Jerusalem city manager. Appearing on Israel television several months ago, he stated that Jerusalem was a divided city today, that politically its future was to remain a divided city, and that in fact there was nothing to be afraid of in this situation. There are senior Labor members of the Knesset who hold these views as well. They should be encouraged to speak out.

Second, opinion polls should ask the public the sort of questions I posed above. The poll results should be widely published because they would, in the end, help pave the way for negotiations over Jerusalem.

Jerusalem will never be a unified city unless it can be shared. The possibility for sharing Jerusalem will be met only when the two sides and their leaders cut

down on the rhetoric that polarizes and instead begin to help the public on both sides understand the true character of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is a city of two peoples, both of which claim national, historical and religious rights to it. Real sharing can be achieved only by recognizing the political reality that has existed here since 1967. Since the overwhelming majority of Israelis really care only about the Jewish part, let's concentrate on them and recognize that the Palestinians today are willing to accept rule over only their parts of the city.

Jerusalem can stay physically united. Infrastructure, economic development and some elements of planning can be conducted jointly. Let Israel rule over Israeli Jerusalem and let Palestine rule over Palestinian Jerusalem, and Jerusalem will become one city living in peace.

The writer, international director of the Israel Palestine Center for Research and Information, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Carnot Plot?

NEW YORK — A telegram from Montpellier seems to confirm the idea that the murder of President Carnot may have been the result of a plot. A man named Granier was heard to say, on Sunday evening (June 24), "By this time Carnot's account must be settled." Information was given to the police and Granier was summoned before a magistrate on Wednesday, but on receiving the summons he ripped himself up and died in a few minutes.

1919: Versailles Peace

PARIS — It was a rare privilege to witness yesterday's (June 28) ceremony at Versailles, when the predatory Hun appeared in person to admit temporary interruption in his conquest of Europe, and attach his dishonored signature to a presumptive undertaking that his recent invasion of France, the twentieth in number

in recorded history, would be his last. Three minutes after Mr. Clemenceau had read his brief statement, Peace was virtually signed for the Germans had affixed their signatures and had returned to their seats, and were coolly gazing about them. Cannons soon announced to the waiting thousands that peace had come and a mighty roar went up. The signing of the peace was coincident with the fifth anniversary of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo.

1944: Dewey on Ticket

CHICAGO — [From our New York edition:] Governor Thomas E. Dewey, standing tonight (June 28) before the Republican National Convention that has named him and Governor John W. Bricker as the men for the 1944 ticket, promised the cheering delegates that his party will prosecute the war to a victory that will ensure permanent peace.

Foreign Policy

Agreement was reached in the United Nations Security Council upon the terms of a new resolution for the settlement of the Palestinian question. The resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 11 to 1, with the United States abstaining, calls for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, with the United Nations taking over the administration of the territory.

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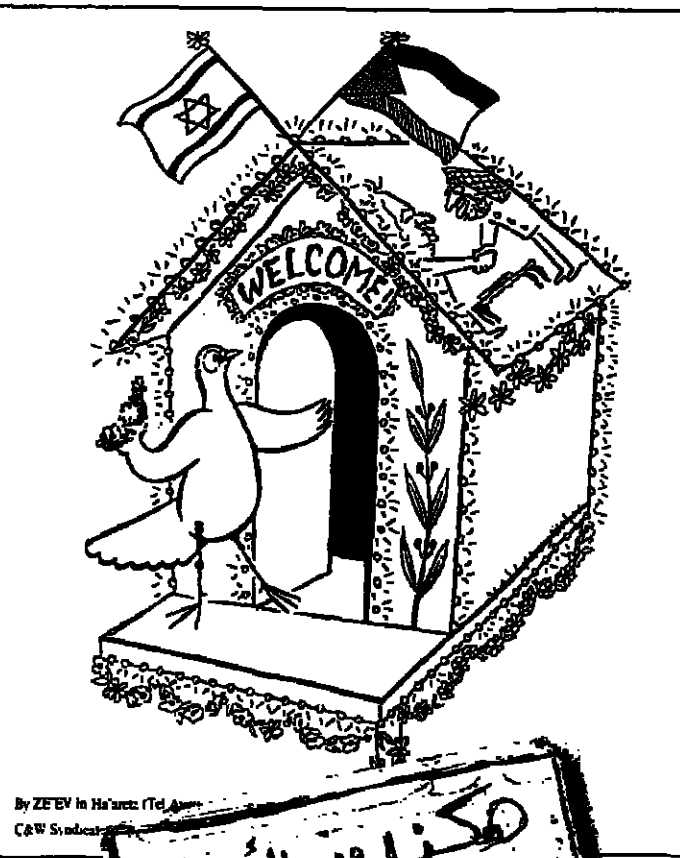
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(necessary for credit card purchases)
NAME (IN BLOCK LETTERS) _____

POSITION _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/COUNTRY/CODE

CITY/COUNTRY/CODE _____
COMPANY/REGISTRATION NO. _____

COMPANY EC VAT ID No. _____

-29-6-94

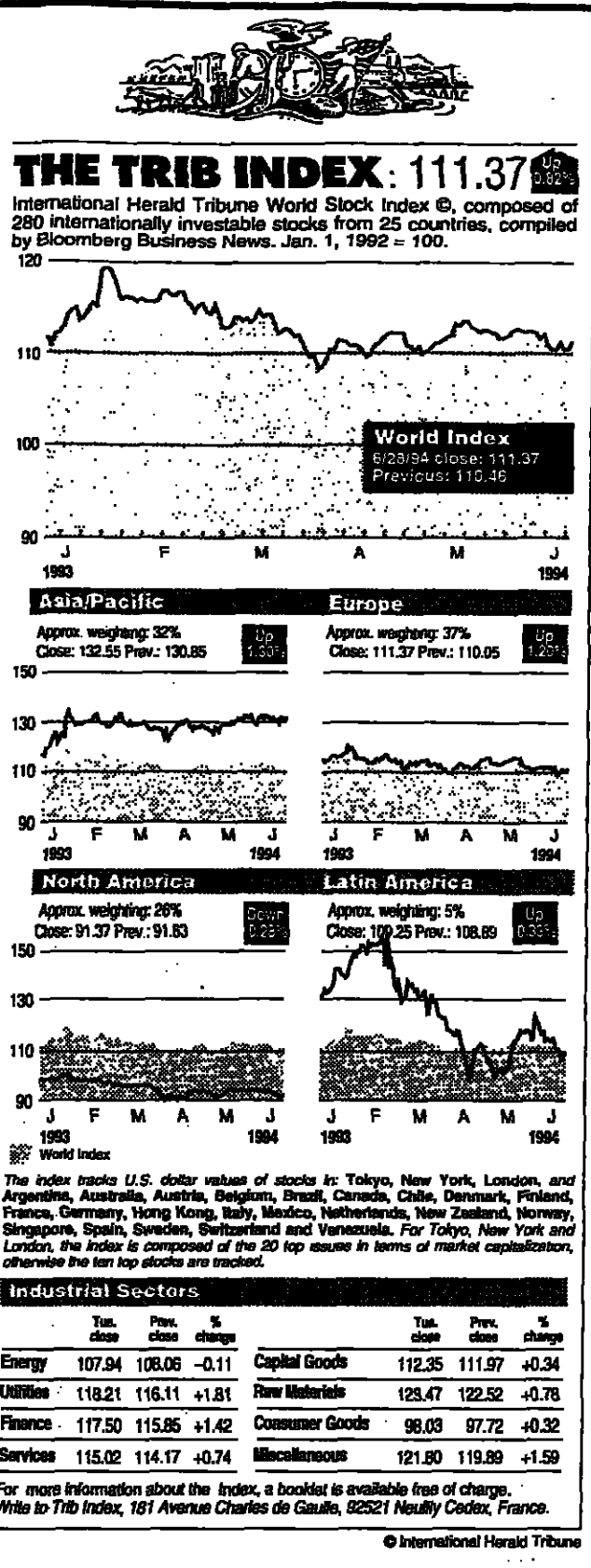
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FINANCE

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, June 29, 1994

Page 9



Yen Gives Jolt to Japan's Industry

Some See It as Good Medicine to Force Reforms

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — With the yen scaling record heights and threatening to smother Japan's long-awaited economic recovery, few dare say it. But a prolonged recession and a stronger yen may be the best medicine if Japan's economy is to postpone the onset of sluggish maturity and recapture its youthful vigor.

The soaring yen, which has achieved parity with the U.S. penny several times in recent days, is ushering in unseen competition to Japanese industries accustomed to a degree of protection at home. As a result, manufacturers will have no choice but to move more production offshore, mostly to Asia. The government also will have to deregulate in earnest to help create businesses and jobs for workers who are pushed out as companies become leaner.

Some even go so far as to say that despite the shrieks from Japanese industrialists, the latest round of *enlaku*, or yen appreciation, is exactly what Japanese bureaucrats have prescribed, so that Japanese industry, finally beginning to see light at the end of the long recessionary tunnel, will not let up on the painful process of restructuring.

"If one is really forced by competition or drastic change such as the high yen, some impossible things can be achieved," said Yotaro Kobayashi, chairman and chief executive officer of Fuji Xerox Co. "This time the 90-plus exchange rate might be able to force something magical out of Japanese manufacturers in terms of changing their fundamentals drastically."

Despite all the talk of restructuring in Japan, most companies have concentrated so far on squeezing more from their employees. The more difficult but potentially more effective solution of reorganizing traditional work practices and sacking millions of employees, who now have few places to go, remains untackled. But that may change if the Japanese currency continues to rise.

"At the rate of 100 to 105, most Japanese companies really have been hoping that we can somehow balance the challenge of maintaining employment while meeting the minimum profitability levels required by shareholders and others," said Mr. Kobayashi, who is also chairman of the U.S.-Japan Business Council.

"But the strong yen might force some people to the conclusion that now there's really no question but to go forward, that to survive the company must re-establish a viable development and manufacturing process at home, even at the risk of taking drastic action on employment."

If so, deregulation, long the government's mantra and meant as much for

Caracas Imposes Currency and Price Controls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CARACAS — Moving to stem Venezuela's most serious financial crisis in a decade, President Rafael Caldera has suspended some constitutional rights to impose price and currency exchange controls.

Venezuelan commercial banks on Tuesday shut foreign exchange markets on orders of the central bank until July 6, when a system of controls will be in place.

Mr. Caldera, who took office in February, pledged during his election campaign that he would not put restrictions on financial or economic activity.

The president, who spoke for about 10 minutes flanked by the military high command, did not say how or when his measures would be implemented.

Mr. Caldera's action allows the government to set maximum prices for basic products such as food and medicine.

To soften the effects of inflation, the government will issue transportation and food bonds to low-income residents, Mr. Caldera said. More measures will follow, he said.

Once the envy of its neighbors because of its rich petroleum reserves, Venezuela has been plunged into an economic crisis that contrasts sharply with the resurgent state of other economies in Latin America and poses a threat to Venezuela's political and social stability.

The currency, the bolivar, has fallen 41 percent against the dollar since April, and inflation has risen to 18.7 percent so far this year.

Civil and political rights were among six constitutional guarantees suspended by the government Monday in its effort to prevent unrest over new economic measures. Information Minister Guillermo Alvarez Barez said.

"This is a precaution taken to prevent public disorder," which could occur in reaction to the economic measures, Mr. Barez said.

"The grave state of our financial system, the insistent wave of rumors, the speculative movements that have tried to bring down the bolivar, have forced us to take these measures," the president said.

A large portion of the Venezuelan banking system has fallen into state hands. Inflation in May was 5.2 percent, one of Latin America's highest rates. It is expected to reach 70 percent on an annual basis by the end of 1994.

Mr. Caldera said he believed the measures would not scare off foreign investors. "On the contrary, investors need a stable currency, need the security of knowing that foreign reserves will not dry up," he said.

The government also will seek tighter regulation of commercial banks, Mr. Caldera said.

(AP, WP, Knight-Ridder)

Hong Kong Disciplines Standard Chartered PLC

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Baring teeth few Hong Kong stock market veterans would recognize, the colony's Securities and Futures Commission heavily disciplined two local subsidiaries of the British banking group Standard Chartered PLC on Tuesday for misconduct in trading.

Standard Chartered, Hong Kong's leading underwriter of initial public offerings of shares, was banned from conducting that business in the territory until April 1, 1995. The group's Hong Kong brokerage unit, Standard Chartered Securities, was barred from participating in any initial public offerings until the same date.

Analysts said the penalties were the strongest yet assessed against an established financial firm in the territory.

A lengthy investigation by the regulatory body found that Standard Chartered Securities had helped create false market demand for shares of six IPOs underwritten by the merchant bank Standard Chartered Asia between July 1991 and February 1993.

The inquiry also found that Standard Chartered Securities had provided misleading information to the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong and had tolerated various forms of misconduct by its floor traders over several years.

Standard Chartered PLC said Tuesday that its recently appointed global investment banking head, John McFarlane, would move from London to Hong Kong but said the new posting was unrelated to the sanctions. It also told Bloomberg Business News that 19 employees connected with the misdeeds had left the bank as a result of the SFC investigation and the bank's own audit.

"The bank very much regrets these problems of the past," Malcolm Williamson, Standard Chartered's chief executive, said in a statement announcing senior staff changes. "They occurred at a time when Standard Chartered was managed very differently from today. I am determined to ensure that the highest standards attach to the merchant banking and stockbroking business."

While the SFC has no statutory authority to impose financial penalties, it judged the measures against Hong Kong's leaders in bringing new companies to market and its subsidiaries "an appropriate response," a spokesman said. The measures against IPOs sponsored

See YEN, Page 10

MEDIA MARKETS

Ad Firms Meet French 101

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Say fromage! If something seems lost in the translation, that could be an indication of the challenge McDonald's restaurants will face when they try to sell cheeseburgers here after France adopts a language law that is expected to receive final approval Thursday.

The law would outlaw advertising that employs non-French words such as "cheese," "chewing gum," "cookie," and other words and expressions that can be accurately translated into French.

In fact, cheeseburgers themselves will have to be renamed in fast-food restaurants around the country under the bill sponsored by Culture Minister Jacques Toubon.

"Hamburger is French, but cheeseburger isn't French and can't be used," said Yves Marek, an adviser to Mr. Toubon and author of the bill. "With this law, we're not trying to protect the French language, but rather protect consumers. They should be able to understand what they are buying."

No matter its intent, the law is likely to create more work and boost costs for foreign companies attempting to sell their goods and services in France. Marketers say it would dictate a "French exception" for global or pan-European ad campaigns tied to English words and expressions.

The only other country where marketers face similar restrictions is Canada, where the French-speaking province of Quebec has also clamped down on commercial use of English. Even though "cheeseburger" survived intact, the company was prompted to replace its Happy Meal with "Joyeux Festin" and Chicken McNuggets with "McCroquettes."

2 Producers

Curb Sales Of Coffee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Brazil and Colombia, the world's two largest coffee producers, on Tuesday stopped all coffee exports for July after a frost damaged as much as 30 percent of next year's Brazilian crop.

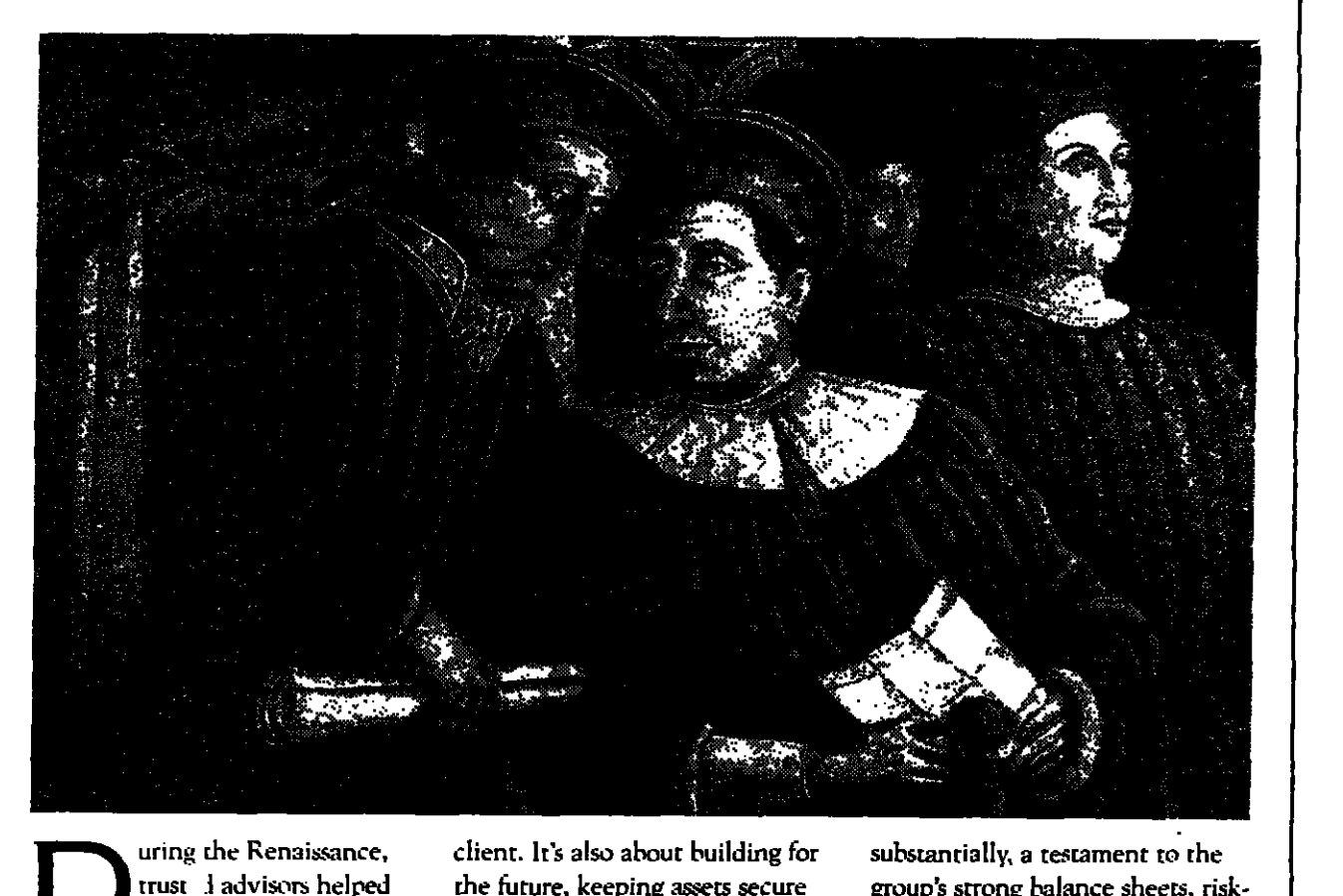
Guatemala and El Salvador said they intend to keep coffee export registrations open.

Meanwhile, in New York, Kraft General Foods Inc. announced a 35-cent price increase for each 13 ounces (368.5 grams) of Maxwell House coffee, a jump of 15 percent. An industry source said British consumers could expect to pay 15 percent more in September.

A leading official of the International Coffee Organization called for a meeting in October. "My conviction is that we should not have abandoned quotas," said Simeon Onchere, chair of the ICO council. "Neither a sharp rise nor a sharp fall in price is good. At the moment we are helpless observers."

In London on Tuesday, the price for coffee for delivery in September rose \$155, to \$3,003 a metric ton. In New York, arabica coffee for September delivery rose 11.35 cents a pound to \$1.7295. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										June 28, 1982			
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU						
Australia	1.371	2.25	1.754	162.8	1.482	7.768	1.000	3.760	47.8	1 month	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4						
Canada	0.71	1.13	0.88	80.8	0.70	2.72	1.000	10.7	138.5	3 months	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4						
France	6.55	1.00	1.00	163.6	1.66	6.55	1.000	25.4	336.5	6 months	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4						
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Japan	163.6	1.66	1.66	1.00	1.00	7.76	1.000	3.76	47.8	3 years	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4						
South Africa	1.80	2.90	2.25	206.5	1.90	8.70	1.000	33.0	425.0	4 years	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4						
Switzerland	0.70	1.13	0.88	80.8	1.00	2.72	1.000	10.7	138.5	5 years	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4						
UK	0.77	1.25	1.00	163.6	1.66	6.55	1.000	25.4	336.5	10-year	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4						
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Source: Reuters, London Bank.										Rates applicable to interest deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).													
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Germany	1.93	1.00	1.00	163.6	1.66	6.55	1.000	25.4	336.5	1 year	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4				
Italy	1.93	1.00	1.00	163.6	1.66	6.55	1.000	25.4	336.5	2 years	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4				
Japan	163.6	1.66	1.66	1.00	1.00	7.76	1.000	3.76	47.8	3 years	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4				
South Africa	1.80	2.90	2.25	206.5	1.90	8.70	1.000	33.0	425.0	4 years	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4				
Switzerland	0.70	1.13	0.88	80.8	1.00	2.72	1.000	10.7	138.5	5 years	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4				
UK	0.77	1.25	1.00	163.6	1.66	6.55	1.000	25.4	336.5	10-year	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4				
US	1.00	1.66	1.33	148.2	1.00	6.55	1.000	25.4	336.5														
Source: Reuters, London Bank.										Rates applicable to interest deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).													
Key Money Rates										Key Money Rates													
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR		USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR				
Australia	1.371	2.25	1.754	162.8	1.482	7.768																	

MARKET DIARY

Earnings Concerns Sink Stock Market

NEW YORK — Concern that rising interest rates will eventually slow the economy and cut into corporate earnings reclaimed its grip Tuesday on Wall Street, sending stock prices lower.

Shares in automakers and financial service companies,

which are sensitive to swings in the economy and interest rates, were among the biggest losers.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 15.86 points at 3,669.64, while losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by a 7-to-4 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 19 3/32 point, to 85 4/32, sending the yield to 7.51 percent, up from 7.46 percent Monday.

The bond market was pressured by signs that rising rates had not slowed housing demand or hurt consumer confidence.

The Conference Board said its U.S. consumer confidence index had risen in June from May, and the government said sales of new single-family homes spurred an unexpectedly strong 4.2 percent.

The reports suggested the economy was growing quickly enough to prompt the Federal

Reserve Board to raise interest rates for a fifth time this year. Meanwhile, the Commodity Research Bureau's index of 21 key commodity prices, an inflation barometer, rose after falling on Monday.

Stocks also suffered from renewed weakness in the dollar, which could offer another incentive for the Fed to raise rates.

James Kirk, president and chief investment officer of Society Asset Management in Cleveland, said he thought the central bank would raise rates next week, when its policy-making Federal Open Market Committee meets.

Auto stocks "have seen their best days," Mr. Kirk said, partly because of the wave of extra income from mortgage refinancing has created. Ford lost 1 1/2 to 58 1/2, Chrysler fell 1 1/2 to 47 1/4, and General Motors tumbled 1 1/2 to 50 1/4.

GM was further pressured by its management shakeup, in which G. Richard Wagoner Jr. was named president of its North American operations.

Among financial services stocks posting losses were Federal National Mortgage Association, which slipped 1/4 to 84, Merrill Lynch, which lost 1/4 to 36, and MBNA, which fell 1/4 to 23 1/4.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Dollar Loses Ground As U.S. Securities Sag

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most other major currencies Tuesday after a spate of economic reports raised concern about inflation and sent government bonds lower.

Currency traders watch the bond market's performance to see whether investors are still

Bonds posted losses after the Commerce Department said sales of new homes had risen 4.2 percent in May. Many analysts had expected a slight drop.

Bond investors were also unnerved by import prices, which climbed 1.1 percent in May, the largest increase since October 1990, the Labor Department said.

"The slump in bonds took the shine off the dollar after the economic reports," said Dennis Pettit, foreign exchange manager at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan.

Dealers said speculation that the Group of Seven industrialized countries might take steps next week at their summit to shore up the dollar had kept it from falling further.

Against other currencies, the dollar slipped to 5.4105 French francs from 5.4245 francs Monday and to 1.3275 Swiss francs from 1.3380 francs. The pound rose to 1.5525 from 1.5440.

Foreign Exchange

pulling money out of U.S. assets. Signs of such an exodus have helped depress the dollar this year.

The U.S. currency closed Tuesday at 99.935 yen, down from a close on Monday at 100.45 yen but up from an intraday low at 99.90 yen.

The dollar was also quoted at 1.5785 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5830 DM on Monday.

"There's still a crisis of confidence in U.S. assets going on," said Marc Cohen, managing director at C-Wave Capital Management. "That puts the dollar under pressure."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse June 28

Close Prev.

Amsterdam

ABN-Amro 25.40 25.40

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Associated Press

June 28

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 266.43 267.23 267.53 266.44 -1.84

Trans. 199.21 199.21 199.21 199.21 -0.00

Com. 125.38 125.38 125.38 125.38 -0.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Industrials 522.29 524.04 524.04 522.29 -1.75

Trans. 199.21 199.21 199.21 199.21 -0.00

Com. 125.38 125.38 125.38 125.38 -0.00

NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 244.97 244.97 244.97 244.97 -0.00

Industrials 244.97 244.97 244.97 244.97 -0.00

Trans. 244.97 244.97 244.97 244.97 -0.00

Com. 244.97 244.97 244.97 244.97 -0.00

NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 784.72 784.72 784.72 784.72 -0.00

Industrials 784.72 784.72 784.72 784.72 -0.00

Trans. 784.72 784.72 784.72 784.72 -0.00

Com. 784.72 784.72 784.72 784.72 -0.00

AMEX Stock Index

High Low Last Chg.

Composite 425.88 427.34 427.34 -1.79

Industrials 425.88 427.34 427.34 -1.79

Trans. 425.88 427.34 427.34 -1.79

Com. 425.88 427.34 427.34 -1.79

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High Low Last Chg.

20 Bonds 100.43 100.43 100.43 100.43 -0.00

10 Utilities 100.43 100.43 100.43 100.43 -0.00

10 Industrials 100.43 100.43 100.43 100.43 -0.00

NYSE Diary

High Low Last Chg.

Advanced 207 217 217 207 -10

Declined 217 207 207 217 +10

Unchanged 207 207 207 207 -0

New Highs 207 207 207 207 -0

New Lows 207 207 207 207 -0

AMEX Diary

High Low Last Chg.

Advanced 207 217 217 207 -10

Declined 217 207 207 217 +10

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Clarke Raises U.K. Growth Projections

Reuter
LONDON — Kenneth Clarke, the chancellor of the Exchequer, painted a rosy picture Tuesday of quickening growth and subdued inflation but said he would not be stampeded into tax cuts to revive the governing Conservative Party's political fortunes.

Mr. Clarke, presenting the government's latest forecasts, raised the projected growth rate for 1994 to 2.75 percent from the 2.5 percent on which last No-

vember's budget was based. In 1993, the output of goods and services expanded by 2 percent.

Mr. Clarke also said that the underlying rate of inflation this year was likely to turn out lower than expected, at 2.5 percent instead of 3.25 percent.

"We have quite the best combination of circumstances pointing to sustainable growth and low inflation that I can remember for a very long time," Mr. Clarke said.

Siemens Sells Cardiac Unit To St. Jude

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ST. PAUL, Minnesota — St. Jude Medical Inc., the world's leading maker of heart valves, said Tuesday it would buy Siemens AG's cardiac pacemaker business for more than \$500 million.

Siemens, the German electronics conglomerate, is the world's No. 2 maker of pacemakers, after Medtronic Inc. of Minneapolis.

The Siemens unit had sales of \$350 million last year and employs 1,300 people. The acquisition would more than double St. Jude's annual sales, which were \$252.6 million in 1993. There are 700 employees.

"It surprises me a bit. It's a big sector for Siemens," said Thomas A. Voges, executive analyst at B. Mettler & Co. KGAA.

"It makes sense, though, and isn't at all negative."

St. Jude Medical intends to expand its activities in heart products to offer a full system for heart surgery, Siemens said.

St. Jude Medical said it would finance the acquisition with a combination of cash and bank debt. Its board voted to discontinue the quarterly dividend after the transaction closes to repay the debt more quickly.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Awaiting the Fed's Attack In the Trenches of Currency Warfare

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service
LONDON — Steve Dickinson and Mike Clark hunched before a bank of computer screens on the currency-trading floor at Midland Bank's global markets division here, watching for any sign that the Federal Reserve or the European central banks were stepping in.

The dollar had slumped to another postwar low against the yen during overnight trading in Tokyo. Nervous European stock markets had opened lower.

A concerted attempt by central banks to prop up the dollar had failed Friday. The U.S. government's commitment to strengthening the currency remained very much at issue.

"If the Fed doesn't come in today, I don't know what will happen," Mr. Dickinson said just after 2 P.M.

In the end, neither the Fed nor the European banks bought dollars Monday, and the American currency continued its decline against both the yen and the Deutsche mark.

Traders, banks, investment firms, multinational corporations, speculators — all those who buy and sell currencies — were again left guessing about the dollar and American policy.

An afternoon spent peering over the shoulders of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Clark provided a glimpse into the complex combination of psychology, expectations and economic fundamentals that drives the currency markets.

As dealers on Midland's interbank desk, they match requests by other banks to buy and sell currencies with prices offered by Midland's traders.

Despite large-scale purchases of dollars by Japan's central bank earlier in the day as the dollar slumped below 100 yen, the Midland dealers in London did not expect any action from the Europeans at least until the start of the business day in New York.

"Because this is deemed to be an American problem, the CBs won't come in until the Fed shows its hand," Mr. Dickinson said. He referred to the European central banks.

The pace of trading was almost languid, with brief surges of activity. A large-volume customer wanted to sell \$250 million for marks. The dollar was trading around 1.58 DM at the time. The dealers were able to sell \$50 million at 1.5790 DM.

There were few buyers of dollars. The weakness may not be justified by economic fundamentals, Mr. Clark said, but the fundamentals seem to have little relevance.

All that matters is identifying the prevailing buying and selling trends and riding them, and right now the trend is clearly downward for the dollar, he said.

"The sizable transactions are people selling dollars," Mr. Clark said. "If every time you buy a dollar you lose money, you stop buying them after awhile."

That process of matching buyer and seller and taking speculative positions for the

bank's own account occupies the minds of Midland's traders and dealers. While they are by no means unaware of the effects of currency instability on the stock and bond markets and on national economies, market participants give little thought to that while engrossed in the split-second world of the data on their screens.

"At the end of the day, the idea is to make money for our shareholders, for the room, for our management team, for the end-of-year bonus," Mr. Dickinson said.

Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Clark said that Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, who over the

'This is not a market that's impressed by central banks drawing a line in the sand.'

Mike Clark, London currency dealer

last year had left traders with the impression that he favored a weak dollar in relation to the yen, might be happy to see the dollar stay weak as a way of putting pressure on Japan.

"This is not a market that's very impressed by central banks drawing a line in the sand," Mr. Clark said. "The U.S. administration brought this on themselves."

As the afternoon wore on, it became apparent that the Fed was not going to give the markets a chance to test its mettle, for this day at least. The key factor, as far as Midland's dealers could tell, was that stock prices on Wall Street had been stable in early trading, suggesting that the investment markets were recovering their equilibrium despite the dollar's slide.

The Fed may also have been helped when the London stock market, Europe's largest, recovered strongly after falling sharply in the morning. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 shares closed up 23.3 points at 2,899.9.

"I think the Fed is probably taking comfort from the fact that the Dow is quite steady," Mr. Clark said. "The lack of central bank activity and the calm in the equity markets adds support to the view that what they're really interested in is stability in the markets rather than the absolute value of the dollar."

The dollar had been gyrating during the afternoon between 1.5810 DM and 1.5750 DM, a spread that provided enough margin for speculators to bet on the ticks up and down. But if there was to be large-scale speculation, Mr. Clark said it would probably come still later in the day.

"The speculators might want to wait until Europe has gone home, to foreclose the possibility of coordinated intervention by the central banks, and then go Fed-hunting," Mr. Clark said.

Opel Says It Will Have Profitable 2d Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — Adam Opel AG, the German subsidiary of General Motors Corp., had a large loss in 1993 but was profitable in the first quarter of 1994 and will repeat that feat in the second quarter, David Herman, chairman, said Tuesday.

But the company will have difficulty posting a profit for the year, Gail Gunderson, the chief financial officer, said.

Opel last year had a net loss of 503 million Deutsche marks (\$318 million), after a net profit of 259 million DM in 1992, Mr. Herman said.

The company blamed last year's loss on a 15 percent drop in European car sales, including a 19 percent tumble in Germany alone. Opel's sales last year fell 21 percent, to 23 billion DM from 29.1 billion.

Exchange-rate effects reduced income by 360 million DM last year, particularly against the peseta and the lira, which fell sharply after last summer's rearrangement of European exchange rates.

Mr. Gunderson said it would be "extremely difficult" for the first-half profit this year to offset an anticipated second-half loss, because the latter period will include large investments, summer closure costs and the traditionally slow sales periods of August and late December.

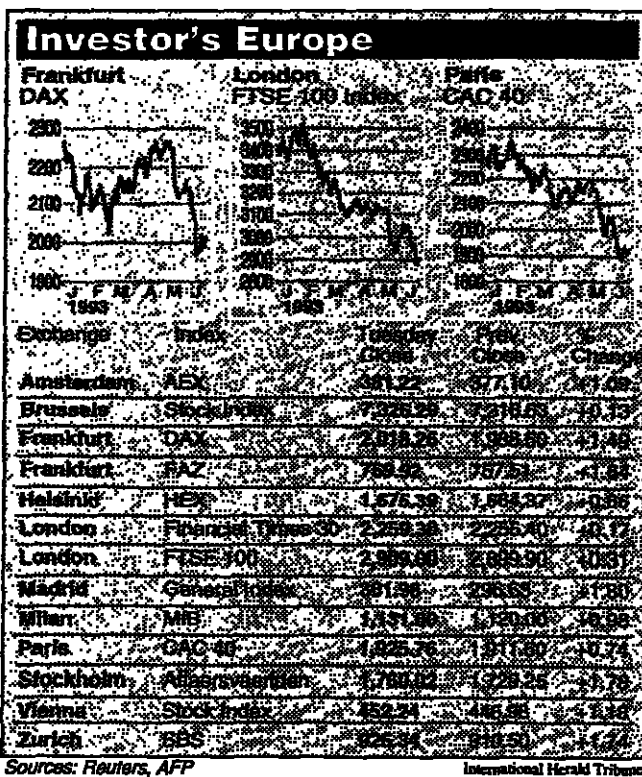
"Opel is now in a profitable situation," Mr. Gunderson said. "But the first half of the year is traditionally the best time for Opel. I doubt that we shall remain profitable for the whole of the year."

Mr. Gunderson declined to quantify Opel's first-half profit, which he said was about the same as in the year-earlier period. Comparative figures were not available.

Mr. Herman also said Opel had added shifts at its plant in Russelsheim to meet strong demand for the new version of the Omega, which went on sale in late April.

Opel is banking on the Omega to lift the company's sales and market share in Germany, Europe's largest car market.

(Bloomberg, AFP)



Very briefly:

- Valentino Foti, an Italian businessman who was jailed in Belgium on fraud charges along with the chairman of Schneider SA, the French electrical engineering company, has been released on bail. Didier Pineau-Valencienne, the chairman of Schneider, was released on June 7.
 - British Coal Corp. narrowed its pretax loss to £238 million (\$369 million) in 1993 from £585 million in 1992, but the company continues to be plagued by declining demand from electricity generators and increased competition.
 - Germany's world market share will continue to decline this year and next despite the country's economic recovery, the Federation of German Employers' Organizations said.
 - Colonia Konzern AG, the German insurance company, is planning a joint venture with Generali Versicherung AG of the United States to take over Kölnische Rückversicherung-Gesellschaft AG.
 - Irish Life PLC is buying First Variable Life Insurance Co., the Boston-based life insurance unit of Monarch Life Insurance Co., for \$51.1 million.
 - Lagardere Group, the French defense electronics, telecommunications and publishing company, expects profit to rise at least 10 percent this year after posting a net profit of 155 million French francs (\$29 million) last year.
 - McDonald's Corp. has launched a libel suit against a pair of London environmentalists who distributed leaflets that linked the company's fast food with cancer, diabetes, heart disease and food poisoning.
- Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

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Rural of Milan - Share Capital Italian Lit. 1,000,000,000,000 - Legal Reserve Italian Lit. 400,000,000,000
Bank entered in the register of banks and names of the Banca Commerciale Italiana Group entered in the register of banking groups.

An Extraordinary Meeting of holders of ordinary shares of Banca Commerciale Italiana is called according to the following schedule: at the first call, on July 17, 1994 at 9 a.m. in Milan - Via Manzoni no. 6, and, if necessary, at a second call, on July 18, 1994, at the same time and place and at a third call, on July 19, 1994, at the same time and place, in order to discuss and vote upon the following

- #### AGENDA
- Proposal to increase the share capital and consequent modification of article 5 of the By-laws.
 - Proposal to grant powers to directors pursuant to articles 2443 and 2420 ter of the Civil Code, consequent modification of article 6 of the By-laws.
 - Proposal to merge by acquisition Comit Holding S.p.A., Comit Holding Italia S.p.A., Fin. Comit S.p.A., Comit Leasing S.p.A., Banca Sicula S.p.A., Immobiliare Besana S.p.A. and Immobiliare Comit Srl into Banca Commerciale Italiana; approval of the relevant merger plans pursuant to article 2502 of the Civil Code; consequent modification of article 5 of the By-laws for the increase in share capital to be used for the merger by acquisition of Banca Sicula S.p.A. and Immobiliare Besana S.p.A.
 - Proposal for additional modifications to articles 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 22 and 35 of the By-laws.
- Holders of shares with voting rights are entitled to attend the Meeting, regardless if already recorded in the register of shareholders, provided they have deposited their shares at least five days before the date of the Meeting at the Bank's counters or at the counters of Monte Titoli, in compliance with the provisions of article 4 of Law No. 1745 of December 29, 1962.
- Shareholders are reminded that they can be represented at the Meeting, within the limits of article 2372 of the Civil Code, by means of a proxy in writing with the signature duly authenticated by a member of the Board of Directors, an executive or officer of the Bank, a notary public or consular authorities.
- The Chairman of the Board of Directors

NYSE									
Tuesday's Closing									
Table includes the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press									
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low
Industrials									
3M	100.00	98.00	3M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
5Y	100.00	98.00	5Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
10Y	100.00	98.00	10Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
Financials									
3M	100.00	98.00	3M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
5Y	100.00	98.00	5Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
10Y	100.00	98.00	10Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
Technology									
3M	100.00	98.00	3M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
5Y	100.00	98.00	5Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
10Y	100.00	98.00	10Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
Energy									
3M	100.00	98.00	3M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
5Y	100.00	98.00	5Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
10Y	100.00	98.00	10Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
Healthcare									
3M	100.00	98.00	3M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
5Y	100.00	98.00	5Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
10Y	100.00	98.00	10Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
Consumer Goods									
3M	100.00	98.00	3M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
5Y	100.00	98.00	5Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
10Y	100.00	98.00	10Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
Real Estate									
3M	100.00	98.00	3M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
5Y	100.00	98.00	5Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00
10Y	100.00	98.00	10Y	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00

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NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	120.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	119.00	118.00	119.00	118.50	119.00	118.00	119.00	118.50
Microsoft	60.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	59.00	58.00	59.00	58.50	59.00	58.00	59.00	58.50
Apple	40.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	39.00	38.00	39.00	38.50	39.00	38.00	39.00	38.50
Oracle	30.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	29.00	28.00	29.00	28.50	29.00	28.00	29.00	28.50
Sun Microsystems	20.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	19.00	18.00	19.00	18.50	19.00	18.00	19.00	18.50
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.50	14.00	14.50	14.25	14.50	14.00	14.50	14.25
Lotus Development	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.60	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.60	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.60
Hyperion	8.00	7.50	7.75	7.60	7.75	7.50	7.75	7.60	7.75	7.50	7.75	7.60
PeopleSoft	7.00	6.50	6.75	6.60	6.75	6.50	6.75	6.60	6.75	6.50	6.75	6.60
Workday	6.00	5.50	5.75	5.60	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.60	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.60
NetScape	5.00	4.50	4.75	4.60	4.75	4.50	4.75	4.60	4.75	4.50	4.75	4.60
VeriSign	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.60
Comcast	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.60	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.60	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.60
Time Warner	2.00	1.50	1.75	1.60	1.75	1.50	1.75	1.60	1.75	1.50	1.75	1.60
AT&T	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.60	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.60
Verizon	0.50	0.40	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.42

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
Alibaba	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.60	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.60	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.60
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Alibaba Health	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.60
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Alibaba Health	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.75	3.60
Alibaba Media	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.60	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.60	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.60
Alibaba Retail	2.00	1.50	1.75	1.60	1.75	1.50	1.75	1.60	1.75	1.50	1.75	1

Deregulation Plan Offered by Hata — For His Successor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — A plan to transform Japan's markets by cutting import rules on 279 goods and services was offered Tuesday by the outgoing prime minister, Tsutomu Hata, but its approval will be up to his successor.

Economists said there was little chance the package would satisfy U.S. demands. American officials said they had not studied the report.

One of the key changes would accept foreign testing for home-building materials.

It also would bring Japan's standards and testing requirements in line with other major trading nations for food products, pharmaceuticals and medical devices.

It would expand the acceptance of foreign test data on automobiles, while simplifying procedures for imports by using computer processing.

The plan would ease restrictions on issuing commercial paper and include other measures to deregulate securities markets.

A government spokesman, Hiroshi Kunnagi, would not say by how much the proposed rule changes were expected to reduce Japan's trade surplus, which last year was \$59 billion with the United States alone.

Economists said, however,

that the package was unlikely to result in a quick rise in imports. They warned that the measures represented only one step in a process that would take years.

Satoshi Shimamoto, an economist with MMS International, said, "In order to smooth the way for deregulation, there has to be a stronger government, and stronger political parties. We have had many proposals, but they haven't been implemented seriously yet." He said deregulation efforts could also be stymied by bureaucrats trying to reassert themselves.

The chief economist at S.G. Warburg, Jesper Koll, said measures to improve competition among distributors and to increase the housing supply were likely to have the largest positive impact on economy.

Approval of the measures will have to wait until Parliament chooses a successor to Mr. Hata, who resigned Saturday after two months in office.

Deregulation was a major pledge of Mr. Hata and his predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa, who took power last August, ending 38 years of rule by the Liberal Democrats.

In the past year, the government has said it will ease or scrap import regulations on 781 items. (AP, AFP)

Japan's Lethal Corporate Hecklers 'Sokaiya' Threaten to Disrupt Shareholder Meetings

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — These are scary times for corporate executives in Japan, and not just because of the depressed economy and the strong yen.

Consider the case of Juntaro Suzuki, a senior managing director for Fuji Photo Film Co. The executive answered the doorbell of his western Tokyo home one evening in February to find a stranger who said he had accidentally driven into Mr. Suzuki's fence. A few minutes later, Mr. Suzuki lay dying in his doorway, stabbed several times with what the police say was a samurai sword.

The killer has not been found, but there is a widespread assumption here that it was the work of gangsters who extort money from companies by threatening to disclose corporate secrets at annual shareholder meetings.

Such gangsters, known as *sokaiya*, have been a fixture of corporate life here for decades. But Mr. Suzuki's murder and attacks on several other executives have raised fears that the gangsters are getting more violent. Anxiety is rising now because about 2,000 Japanese companies will hold their annual meetings Wednesday.

The reason so many companies hold their meetings on the same day is to spread the *sokaiya* thin, even though this also makes it hard for legitimate shareholders to attend more than one meeting.

"This year the *sokaiya* are feeling a sense of emergency," said Tsuguharu Fujita, a member of an anti-*sokaiya* task force set up by the Tokyo police. "Socially, they are becoming isolated."

The police say that as the *sokaiya* are being driven into a corner they are becoming more violent and increasing their

ties to the *yakuza*, Japan's organized-crime groups.

Meanwhile, executives are bracing for the worst. About 10,000 policemen will be dispatched to guard annual meetings this year, up 30 percent from last year. Already, Tokyo police are providing extra security for 130 executives.

Mitsukoshi Ltd., the department-store chain, had its chairman sit behind a transparent acrylic wall at the company's annual meeting in March.

"You can't risk your life," said Natsuki Fusano, a senior managing director of Keidanren, Japan's federation of economic organizations. Dealing with

police arrested several notorious *sokaiya*. One was hauled in on charges of registering a car under a false name. Another was charged with calling up the president of a stationery company and telling him to beg for his life.

Sokaiya thrive in Japan because shareholders have relatively little say in how a company is run and little information about corporate matters. Executives place a premium on holding an annual meeting that runs smoothly and takes no more than an hour.

The *sokaiya*, who buy shares in a company so they can attend the meeting, take advantage of this executive attitude. Unless the company pays them off, they threaten to disrupt the meeting by asking questions about company blunders, misuse of money or romantic dalliances of executives.

Since a law was enacted in 1982 banning payoffs to *sokaiya*, the number of people involved in such activities is estimated to have shrunk from more than 7,000 to about 1,200. But it is clear that many companies still deal with them.

Last year, four executives of Kirin Brewery Co., Japan's largest beer maker, were arrested on suspicion of paying about \$300,000 to *sokaiya* to ensure a smooth annual meeting. Last year's meeting, in fact, lasted a succinct 24 minutes.

The year before, three executives of Ito-Yokado Co., a large retailer, were charged with paying more than \$200,000 to gangsters. Kirin's chairman and Ito-Yokado's president resigned, and the two highly publicized incidents have prompted more companies to sever dealings with the *sokaiya*.

The National Police Agency has records of 18 attacks on executives or their families since 1992.

Police say the *sokaiya* are becoming more violent and are increasing their ties to Japan's organized-crime groups.

the *sokaiya*, he said, has become "a matter of violence, not a matter of sincere discussion."

The chances of anyone being hurt or killed are small. At the annual meetings, *sokaiya* rarely do anything more than fulminate and occasionally throw a bottle or two.

Still, the police are making a big show of toughness this year. "It will be like a shareholders meeting under curfew," said Hideaki Kubori, a lawyer who helps companies fight gangsters.

Last week, in a pre-emptive strike, the

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	20000
12000	2400	19000
11000	2300	18000
10000	2200	17000
9000	2100	16000
8000	2000	15000
7000	1900	14000
6000	1800	13000
5000	1700	12000
4000	1600	11000
3000	1500	10000
2000	1400	9000
1000	1300	8000
0	1200	7000

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,673.48	8,647.48	+0.30
Singapore	Straits Times	2,277.56	2,286.71	-0.38
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,974.48	1,957.49	+0.87
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,539.23	20,300.95	+1.17
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,008.92	1,003.52	+0.54
Bangkok	BET	1,252.93	1,254.81	-0.15
Seoul	Composite Stock	923.51	931.04	-0.80
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,874.66	5,866.95	+0.13
Manila	PSE	2,740.72	2,749.45	-0.32
Jakarta	Stock Index	482.41	484.39	-0.43
New Zealand	NZSE 40	1,979.11	1,961.30	+0.91
Bombay	National Index	1,894.55	1,893.50	+0.05

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- China, faced with growing unrest among workers fearing unemployment, is preparing measures to protect job security and working conditions, according to an official news report.
 - Beijing's first attempt at competitive bidding for shares listed on stock exchanges in Shanghai and Shenzhen was only a mixed success, according to local reports; the bidding was designed to replace a lottery system.
 - China's president, Jiang Zemin, called for reforms to improve the poor performance of many state-owned companies but ruled out selling off the companies, the official People's Daily reported.
 - The Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, said measures to cool the country's overheating domestic economy were succeeding. "The growth rate has been slowed down, inflation is also leveling off, the economic situation is very good," Mr. Li said at a news conference before leaving on a European tour.
 - DDI Corp., Japan's second-largest telephone company, said it would launch a venture in July, DDI Pocket Telephone Inc., aimed at providing digital portable telephone service.
 - Singapore Airlines Ltd. announced a joint-venture agreement with Tata Group to operate a domestic airline in India; pending government approval, the airline would be operating by 1995.
 - Taiwan would open public projects to international bidders immediately after becoming a member of GATT, economic officials said; Taiwan applied to join the world trade body in 1990.
 - Japanese retail stores said sales in May were down from year-earlier levels for the 24th month in a row as consumer spending remained sluggish.
 - Japan's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged in May from the previous month at 2.8 percent.
- AP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

FRANGLAIS: New French Law Would Outlaw Advertising That Employs Foreign Words Such As 'Cookie'

Continued from Page 9

France, said the company was considering adaptations such as "Ta vie est à toi" — your life is yours — but he said he had not found words that delivered the underlying message of "empowerment" communicated by the English slogan.

"Our brand values now are summarized in these words, even if people don't know what they mean," Mr. Sandt said.

Other American marketers also are bracing for the new law, Isabelle Scalla, head of legal affairs at Kellogg's France, said the company's corn flakes probably would not be touched by the new restrictions, as the words describing the American cereal had been accepted into

the French dictionary through common usage. But its English slogan on the box — "the original and the best" — might well have to go, she said.

Kraft General Foods Groupe France might also have some problems with its market-leading Hollywood chewing gum. Even though "chewing-gum" appears in the French dictionary and is used commonly, linguists insist the product should be described as "gomme à mâcher."

The new law would be even tougher on state-owned companies, forbidding brands or company names to be expressed in foreign languages. Renault SA, which markets successful utility vehicles under the Traffic and

Master brands, would have to cease such practices.

Advertising executives say the law may force France Telecom to bring back the accent marks over the e's in "Telecom."

The national phone company has spent hundreds of millions of francs in recent years to show off its effortless logotype as part of its effort to show off its international character. "We're spending a lot of time on stupidity," said Maurice

Levy, chairman of Publicis, one of France's largest ad agencies. "But then again, this law will generate some new business for us."

Ad executives predicted marketers would find creative ways to circumvent the law, perhaps choosing to reinvent targeted English words as they would be spelled in French. "Cookie" thus might become, "couquille."

Mr. Levy and others suggest-

ed that the law, which carries fines of 20,000 francs for violations, would probably not be enforced — much as France's law against smoking in enclosed public places, enacted in 1992 amid great fanfare, is openly ignored in restaurants and subway stations.

"It's true, we're not particularly good at enforcing our laws, but I fear the authorities will try to make a few high-profile examples," Mr. Sandt of Nike said. "We're very visible and could be made to pay for everyone else."

Despite the criticism, Mr. Marek claims his legislation would be doing marketers a favor. "This will make their communications much more effective," he said. "They may use English out of snobism, and don't realize that many consumers reject it. They're losing customers."

Mr. Levy and others suggest-

BEST OF EUROPEAN SUMMER RESORTS

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Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low
High	Low						
35.0	32.0	3.00	1.00	15.0	1.00	35.0	32.0
34.0	31.0	2.50	0.80	16.0	1.00	34.0	31.0
33.0	30.0	2.00	0.70	17.0	1.00	33.0	30.0
32.0	29.0	1.50	0.60	18.0	1.00	32.0	29.0
31.0	28.0	1.00	0.50	19.0	1.00	31.0	28.0
30.0	27.0	0.50	0.40	20.0	1.00	30.0	27.0
29.0	26.0	0.40	0.30	21.0	1.00	29.0	26.0
28.0	25.0	0.30	0.20	22.0	1.00	28.0	25.0
27.0	24.0	0.20	0.10	23.0	1.00	27.0	24.0
26.0	23.0	0.10	0.05	24.0	1.00	26.0	23.0
25.0	22.0	0.05	0.02	25.0	1.00	25.0	22.0
24.0	21.0	0.02	0.01	26.0	1.00	24.0	21.0
23.0	20.0	0.01	0.00	27.0	1.00	23.0	20.0
22.0	19.0	0.00	0.00	28.0	1.00	22.0	19.0
21.0	18.0	0.00	0.00	29.0	1.00	21.0	18.0
20.0	17.0	0.00	0.00	30.0	1.00	20.0	17.0
19.0	16.0	0.00	0.00	31.0	1.00	19.0	16.0
18.0	15.0	0.00	0.00	32.0	1.00	18.0	15.0
17.0	14.0	0.00	0.00	33.0	1.00	17.0	14.0
16.0	13.0	0.00	0.00	34.0	1.00	16.0	13.0
15.0	12.0	0.00	0.00	35.0	1.00	15.0	12.0
14.0	11.0	0.00	0.00	36.0	1.00	14.0	11.0
13.0	10.0	0.00	0.00	37.0	1.00	13.0	10.0
12.0	9.0	0.00	0.00	38.0	1.00	12.0	9.0
11.0	8.0	0.00	0.00	39.0	1.00	11.0	8.0
10.0	7.0	0.00	0.00	40.0	1.00	10.0	7.0
9.0	6.0	0.00	0.00	41.0	1.00	9.0	6.0
8.0	5.0	0.00	0.00	42.0	1.00	8.0	5.0
7.0	4.0	0.00	0.00	43.0	1.00	7.0	4.0
6.0	3.0	0.00	0.00	44.0	1.00	6.0	3.0
5.0	2.0	0.00	0.00	45.0	1.00	5.0	2.0
4.0	1.0	0.00	0.00	46.0	1.00	4.0	1.0
3.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	47.0	1.00	3.0	0.0
2.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	48.0	1.00	2.0	0.0
1.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	49.0	1.00	1.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	50.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	51.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	52.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	53.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	54.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	55.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	56.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	57.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	58.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	59.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	60.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	61.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	62.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	63.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	64.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	65.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	66.0	1.00	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	67.0	1.00	0.0	0.0

[illegible][illegible]

Tuesday's Closing
es include the nationwide prices

es include the nationwide prices up to
losing on Wall Street and do not reflect
des elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

14 Month	High Low Stock	Div	Yld P/E	Stk	90s	High Low Latest Chg
A						
9%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
10%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
11%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
12%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
13%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
14%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
15%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
16%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
17%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
18%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
19%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
20%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
21%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
22%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
23%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
24%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
25%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
26%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
27%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
28%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
29%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
30%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
31%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
32%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
33%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
34%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
35%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
36%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
37%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
38%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
39%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
40%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
41%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
42%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
43%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
44%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
45%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
46%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
47%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
48%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
49%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
50%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
51%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
52%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
53%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
54%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
55%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
56%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
57%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
58%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
59%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
60%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
61%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
62%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
63%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
64%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
65%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
66%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
67%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
68%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
69%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
70%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
71%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
72%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
73%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
74%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
75%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
76%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2
77%	14	AAA Stry	42	52	2	1 1/2

High Month	Low Month	High Stock	Div	Yld	PE	SS	90	High	Low	Latest	Change
244	197	Combs	30	38	13	491	21	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0
245	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
246	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
247	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
248	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
249	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
250	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
251	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
252	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
253	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
254	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
255	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
256	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
257	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
258	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
259	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
260	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
261	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
262	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
263	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
264	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
265	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
266	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
267	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
268	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
269	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
270	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
271	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
272	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
273	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
274	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
275	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
276	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
277	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
278	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
279	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
280	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
281	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
282	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
283	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
284	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
285	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
286	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
287	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
288	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
289	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
290	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
291	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
292	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
293	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
294	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
295	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
296	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
297	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
298	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
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300	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
301	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
302	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
303	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
304	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
305	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
306	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
307	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
308	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
309	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
310	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
311	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
312	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
313	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
314	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
315	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
316	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
317	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
318	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
319	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
320	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
321	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
322	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
323	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
324	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
325	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
326	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
327	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
328	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
329	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
330	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
331	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
332	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
333	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
334	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
335	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
336	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
337	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
338	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
339	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
340	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
341	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
342	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
343	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
344	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
345	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
346	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
347	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
348	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
349	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
350	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
351	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
352	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
353	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
354	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
355	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
356	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
357	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
358	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
359	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
360	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
361	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
362	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
363	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
364	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
365	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
366	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
367	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
368	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
369	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
370	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
371	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
372	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
373	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
374	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
375	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
376	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
377	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
378	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
379	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
380	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
381	197	Comcast	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0
38											

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d USS World Reserve	S	10.01	d Emi UK Index Plus B	129.44

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SPORTS

Navratilova Gains Semis, Along With McNeil, Fernandez and Martinez

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Martina Navratilova, pursuing a 10th title in her 22d and final Wimbledon appearance, stormed back after losing the first set Tuesday to beat Jana Novotna and reach the semifinals.

The fourth-seeded Navratilova ran off nine straight games after the first set en route to a 5-7, 6-0, 6-1 victory over No. 5 Novotna, the woman who beat her in straight sets in the semifinals last year.

Unseeded Lori McNeil and Gigi Fernandez also advanced, but the possibility of four Americans reaching the semifinals was thwarted when Lindsay Davenport lost in three sets to Spain's Conchita Martinez.

The 18-year-old Davenport saved a match point at 2-5 in the second set and won a tie-breaker to force a third set, but the third-seeded Martinez regained command to complete a 6-2, 6-7 (7-4), 6-3 victory.

Tuesday Results

MEN'S SINGLES, FOURTH ROUND
Guy Forget, France, def. Jeremy Bates, Britain, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1; Boris Becker (7), Germany, def. Andrei Medvedev (9), Ukraine, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5, 7-6 (7-5), 6-7 (7-5), 7-5.
WOMEN'S SINGLES, QUARTERFINALS
Lori McNeil, U.S., def. Lutz Hettinger, Austria, 6-3, 6-4; Martina Navratilova (4), U.S., def. Jana Novotna (5), Czech Republic, 5-7, 6-0, 6-1; Conchita Martinez (3), Spain, def. Lindsay Davenport (19), U.S., 6-2, 6-7 (7-4), 6-3; Gigi Fernandez, U.S., def. Zina Garrison-Jackson (12), U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

On the hottest day of the tournament, with temperatures reaching 105 degrees (40 centigrade) on Centre Court, McNeil reached the semifinals for the first time by beating Larisa Neiland, 6-3, 6-4.

Fernandez, known more as a doubles specialist, overcame a hamstring injury to beat Zina Garrison-Jackson, 6-4, 6-4. Fernandez had her left thigh strapped by a trainer near the end of the second set, and although she was clearly in pain, managed to close out the match.

In Thursday's semifinals, Navratilova will play Fernandez and Martinez will face McNeil.

In men's play, the three-time champion Boris Becker reached the quarterfinals by winning the fifth set of a suspended match against Andrei Medvedev.

Novotna seemed in command after she saved a set point in the ninth game of the first set with an ace, broke Navratilova for a 6-5 lead and then served out the set in the next game. But the 37-year-old Navratilova dominated completely the rest of the way — serving and volleying with authority, hitting superb serve returns and keeping the charging Novotna at bay with passing shots.

Navratilova was up 3-0 in the final set before Novotna finally held serve for 3-1. Novotna had

four break points in the next game, but Navratilova saved each one and held.

"That was huge," Navratilova said. "We could still be out there if I hadn't won that game."

On match point, Navratilova won in typical fashion — following her serve to net, punching a forehand volley, then ending the contest with a backhand volley into the corner.

"She started to return so well there was nothing I could do," Novotna said. "She was just playing really, really well, much better than she did against me last year. Martina believes more in herself than last year. I'm sure she can [win the title]."

It's the 17th time in her career that Navratilova has reached the Wimbledon semifinals. After her victory, British bookmakers installed her as the 10-11 favorite for the title.

Navratilova compared her run here to the U.S. Open in 1991, when Jimmy Connors reached the semifinals at age 39 and she got to the final.

"Here it is three years later and I'm still running for it," she said. "It's pretty amazing. It's fun to be in the middle of it. I'm loving it."

Asked whether she felt as though she were in a dream, Navratilova said: "This is reality, not a dream. I'm living it." McNeil, playing a classic

serve-and-volley game, reached the semifinals of a Grand Slam tournament for only the second time in her career. She got to the semis at the U.S. Open in 1987. "I'm not surprised," said the 30-year-old, who upset top-seeded Steffi Graf in the first round. "I fought very hard. It's a great feeling. It represents a lot of hard work for me."

It's the first time in Wimbledon history that the top two women's seeds failed to reach the quarters. The 1981 U.S. Open was the last Grand Slam tournament where neither the No. 1 or No. 2 seed played in the final.

The men's quarterfinals are set for Wednesday: Pete Sampras vs. Michael Chang, Todd Martin vs. Wayne Ferreira; Goran Ivanisevic vs. Guy Forget; and Becker vs. Christian Bergstrom of Sweden.

The seventh-seeded Becker completed a 6-7 (7-5), 7-5, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (7-3), 7-5 victory over No. 9 Medvedev. The match had been suspended by darkness Monday night at 1-1 in the fifth set. Becker went down a break at 2-4, 0-30, but came back and broke for the match in the 12th game.

"He had his chance but he just didn't attack it right," Becker said. "He stood back. He let me come in on him and that's a mistake when it's crunch time."



Martina Navratilova, nine-time Wimbledon champ, battled back Tuesday from a first-set loss to defeat Jana Novotna.

Williams Confirms Mansell's Return in French Grand Prix

The Associated Press

BRANDS HATCH, England — The former world champion Nigel Mansell will return to Formula One racing at the French Grand Prix on Sunday, it was confirmed Tuesday.

In front of thousands of spectators at Brands Hatch, Mansell marked his return to Formula One driving by spinning on his first lap of tests for the Williams-Renault team.

His former team announced his return for this weekend's Magny-Cours race, and nearly 5,000 spectators flocked to a sun-soaked Brands Hatch circuit to see him in a Formula One car for the first time since he won the world championship in November 1992.

The winner of 30 Grands Prix, he will partner Damon Hill in what Mansell said would be only a "guest appearance."

Since Ayrton Senna's death at the San Marino Grand Prix on May 1, Williams has been talking with Mansell to try to get him back from IndyCar racing, in which he won the world title last year in his first season.

There was speculation Mansell would also be available to

drive in the European, Japanese and Australian Grands Prix, the last three races of the season. No IndyCar events conflict with those races, so his participation would not interfere with his obligations to the Newman-Haas IndyCar team.

"I must add caution to everyone getting excited," he said. "It's just one appearance, and we'll all just have to wait and see after that. Newman-Haas has given the Williams team permission for me to compete this weekend, so comeback is a strong statement. Let's say we've just been lent by Newman-Haas."

The deal was reported to be worth \$1 million, but, in a reference to Senna, Mansell said there were greater motivations behind his return.

"We must all remind ourselves very sadly, since I started my career in the late '70s, I have a lot of personal friends who have passed away doing this job," he said. "The motivation is not for money. You draw your own conclusions, but I think the most precious thing in life is life, and this game is not something to be played with."

Heisman Winner's Choice: NBA

By Charlie Nobles

New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — Regardless of which team selects him in the National Basketball Association draft, one thing appears certain about Charlie Ward: The Heisman Trophy winner is ready to make his living wearing shorts and sneakers.

"Football is my last choice right now," the point guard and self-described ex-quarterback said here last weekend, after working out for the Orlando Magic. "I'm a basketball player."

Ward, a 6-foot, 175-pounder (1.82 meters, 80 kilograms), comes into the draft Wednesday as something of a mystery inasmuch as basketball has shared his sports calendar with football. He averaged 10.5 points and 4.9 assists last season, but played in only 16 games after helping Florida State to a national football championship.

This is known: Of the 40 players at the Phoenix Desert Classic pre-draft camp in late April, he had the best vertical jump: 31.5 inches (80.4 centimeters).

He is a court leader, so much so that North Carolina's coach, Dean Smith, rushed to tell him, "I really love the way you play," after Ward guided FSU to an upset at Carolina in his junior season. And the Indiana Pacers' general manager, Donnie Walsh, said, "He has a presence about him you just can't teach."

He has character. Religious and soft-spoken, he freely gives of his time to charities and worthy causes. He resisted an offer to be included in that infamous \$6,000-plus shopping spree by FSU football players last fall at a Tallahassee

sporting goods store that may land the university on probation.

There are those who believe his exemplary work ethic will enable him to improve dramatically once he devotes his year-round efforts to basketball.

"The question everyone is asking is, 'How good can he be if he directs his attention to basketball?'" said Orlando's coach, Brian Hill.

Ward believes the improvement will be striking. He likens himself to the Phoenix point guard Kevin Johnson, who was a substitute before becoming an All-Star.

"Hopefully, one day my game can look like his," Ward said softly. Actually, to hear him talk, it is simply a matter of time. "Once you practice, you can do whatever you want," Ward said. "You can do anything."

Ward has worked out in recent weeks for five NBA teams with draft picks in the bottom one-third of the first round. Besides Orlando, which has the 27th and 31st selections, they include Denver (drafting 19th), Chicago (21st), San Antonio (22d) and the Knicks (24th and 26th). Monday, he wrapped up the auditions in Atlanta (25th).

The Magic doesn't seem to be holding its breath that he will still be around when his turn comes on Wednesday. He's a very talented point guard, and there are teams ahead of us with some obvious needs," said John Gabriel, the Magic's vice president of basketball operations.

In the practice with Orlando, Ward was assigned to work against Anfernee Hardaway, a 6-foot, 8-inch (2.04 meter) guard who is one of the Magic's best players. Afterward, Hardaway said, "I

knew he was good, but I didn't know he was this good."

Ward has immersed himself in basketball after being passed over in the National Football League draft. Teams in that league were reportedly worried about his size and the specter of basketball as his first option. But anytime a Heisman Trophy winner is ignored, it sends shock waves.

Ward doesn't have much to say on the subject, at least publicly. "It's just part of life," he said, offering no more.

The NFL snub grew more absurd early this month when the Yankees drafted him in the 18th round of the baseball draft. Ward hasn't played baseball since he was a high school center fielder in Thomasville, Georgia.

"Anything about me and baseball has to be mentioned with the idea that I haven't played in so long," he said. "In baseball, you can make a lot of money, but you have to start on ground level."

Ward seemed amiable to the notion of playing for the Knicks.

"They have a great team," he said of Pat Riley's squad. "If they stay together, they can be right there again next season. Their coach is special."

And now they wait for Wednesday's show-and-tell on Ward's future. Anyone who cares to put much import on the sentiments of Pat Kennedy, his Florida State basketball coach, will likely take Ward before first round's end.

"There is no doubt in my mind that he can become a classic, backup point guard to start out his career in the NBA," Kennedy said. "And with a 12-month-a-year commitment to basketball, he could really play in that league."

SIDELINES

Hampsten to Miss Tour de France

PARIS (AFP) — Andy Hampsten of the United States and the Motorola team, forced out of the Tour de France on Tuesday following a training fall.

Hampsten will miss Sunday's start, leaving his compatriot Lance Armstrong, 22 and the world champion, carrying the team's hopes. Hampsten, who finished fourth in the Tour in 1987 and 1992, fell last week and injured his knee.

Daly Disqualified for Score Error

CROMWELL, Connecticut (AP) — John Daly was disqualified from the Greater Hartford Open for signing an incorrect scorecard after the final round of the tournament, the PGA said.

The card for Sunday's final round, which was kept by his playing partner, Clark Dennis, read that Daly had a 3-at No. 5, when he actually had a bogey 4, said Leslie Simadinos, communications assistant for the PGA. "Clark wrote down the wrong score, but it's still John's responsibility to check the card before he signs it," she said on Monday.

Daly signed for a 5-over-par 75 and a 278 total that was worth \$11,520 for a tie for 22d. He left before tournament officials could figure out what happened. "They tracked him down late last night and discovered he knew his score had been a 4, but didn't realize it was wrong on the card," Simadinos said.

Beard Is Picked to Be Nets' Coach

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Buden Beard returned to the New Jersey Nets on Tuesday as their new head coach, replacing Chuck Daly, who resigned after the National Basketball Association club's quick exit from the playoffs.

Beard has spent the past four seasons as the coach at Howard University, where he had a 45-69 record. A former Nets assistant coach, he led the Bisons to an NCAA Tournament berth in 1992, only the second in the school's history.

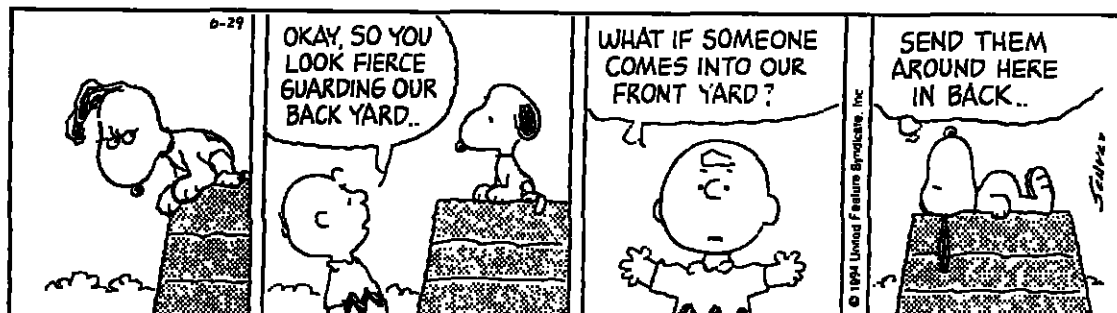
Beard, 47, was a Nets assistant coach under Reed in the 1988-89 season and remained in that position the following year under Bill Fitch after Reed became general manager. Beard played in the NBA from 1969-79 with Atlanta, Cleveland, Seattle, Golden State and New York. Daly, 63, resigned on May 26, shortly after the Nets were eliminated from the playoffs by the New York Knicks, the third year in a row they failed to get out of the first round. He was 88-76 in two seasons.

DENNIS THE MENACE

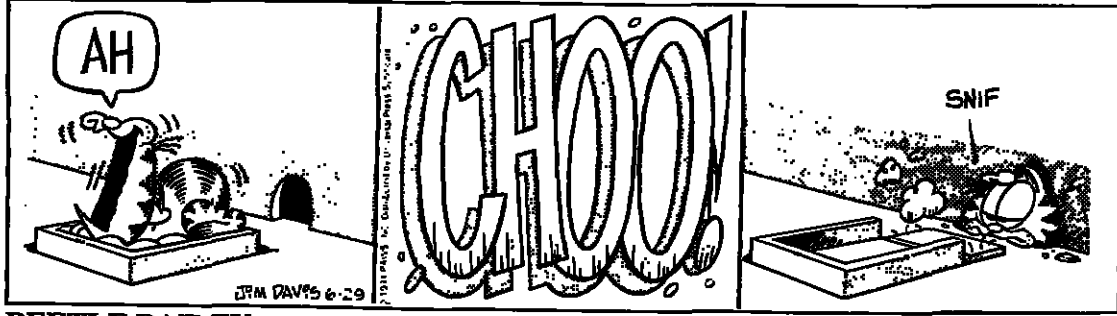


*MR. WILSON SAYS I NEED MORE BASIC TRAINING

PEANUTS



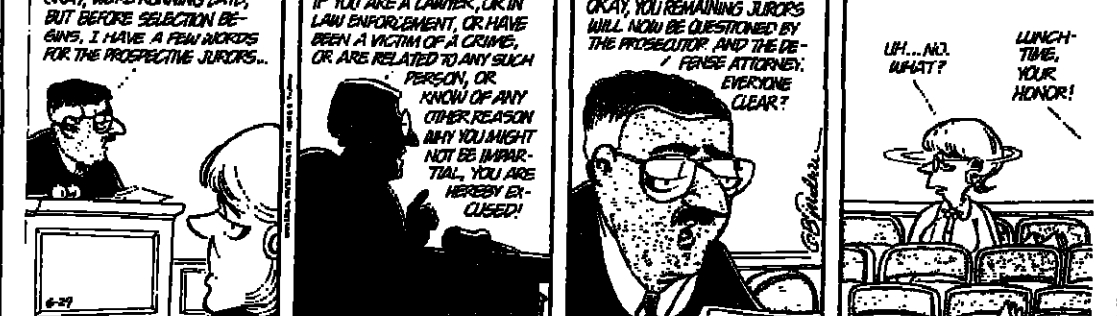
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SPORTS

Expo Challenge Begins With Defeat of Braves

The Associated Press
Olympic Stadium was nearly full, the Expos had their best pitcher on the mound and Montreal was ready to begin its challenge for first place in the National League East.

The Expos and more than 45,000 fans — the largest crowd since Opening Day — didn't go home disappointed.

Ken Hill outpitched Greg Maddux and became the National League's first 11-game winner in a 7-2 victory over the Braves on Monday night that

NL ROUNDUP

pulled the Expos within 1½ games of Atlanta. It's the closest Montreal has been to first place since May 29.

"The kids were prepared for battle," said manager Felipe Alou of his team. "What we showed tonight was nothing new. This team just doesn't get the credit it deserves."

But they did get a chance to end the three-game series in first place for the first time all season. To do so, they'll need victories Tuesday against Tom Glavine and Wednesday against John Smoltz.

Hill worked 7½ innings and allowed four hits and six walks while striking out three. Maddux, loser of his last two starts and winless in three, gave up five runs on nine hits in 6½ innings.

"I feel I can pitch with anybody, and I showed it tonight," said Hill. "Maddux is a great pitcher and he kept his team in there. But so did I."

Montreal broke the game open in the seventh on Wil Cordero's bases-loaded sacrifice fly and Cliff Floyd's three-run homer. The Expos added two runs in the eighth on Tim Lincecum's RBI double and Wil Cordero's bases-loaded walk.

"This series isn't going to make or break us," Hill said, "but it gives us an opportunity to carry on some momentum." Possibly enough momentum to knock Atlanta out of first place for the first time all season. Montreal has been in second place all but one day since April 26.

"They hit better than us, they pitched better than us, and they played better than us," Fred McGriff said. "That's why they won."

Giants 3, Dodgers 2: In their first game at Dodger Stadium since a 12-1 defeat on the final day of the 1993 season eliminated them from the division race, the San Francisco moved within 5½ games of first-place Los Angeles.

The injury-plagued Bud

Black, making his second start since August, pitched seven scoreless innings and allowed just three hits. The Giants got their runs on Royce Clayton's bases-loaded, two-run single in the first inning and Dave Martinez's run-scoring groundout in the third.

Astros 7, Reds 6: At the Astrodome, Craig Biggio lined an RBI single to the wall in the 11th to pull the Astros within 2½ games of the first-place Reds in the NL Central Division.

Cincinnati rallied with a pair of two-run homers in the ninth to tie the game, but Houston refused to give up.

"It kind of took the wind out of us," said Houston's Luis Gonzalez, who had three hits and two RBIs. "But we came back. A win is a win, especially against these guys."

Cardinals 9, Mets 8: In New York, Gregg Jefferies tied the game with a ninth-inning double and an error by shortstop Jose Vizcaino allowed the winning run to score.

St. Louis's rally ruined a great comeback by New York, which scored seven runs — five unearned — with two out in the seventh to take an 8-7 lead. John Franco blew his fifth save opportunity of the season. Rich Rodriguez pitched 1½ innings for the victory.

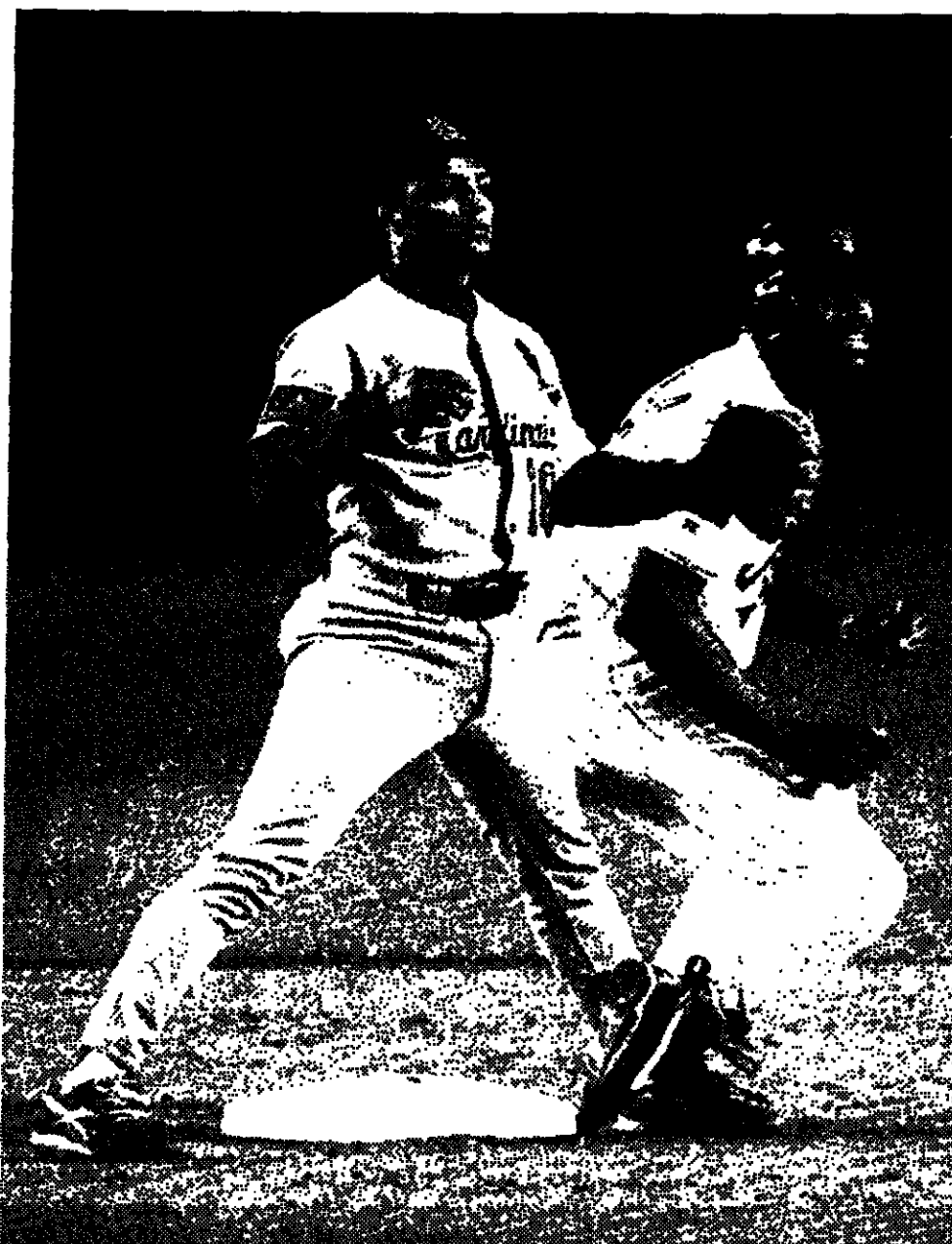
Phillies 5, Marlins 1: Shawn Boskie scattered six hits in his first complete game in four years and Jim Eisenreich hit a two-run triple as Philadelphia won at home.

Boskie struck out four and allowed only one runner past first base for his second career complete game. The Phillies jumped out to a 4-0 lead in the first and knocked out Florida's Kurt Miller an inning later.

Rockies 12, Padres 7: In Denver, Dante Bichette hit two long home runs, including a grand slam in the eighth, and Colorado had 17 hits. Bichette tied a club record with five RBIs, and Vinny Castilla and Eric Young also homered for Colorado. San Diego's left 15 runners on base.

David Nied got the victory and improved to 4-0 lifetime against the Padres. Andy Ashby had his three-game winning streak snapped.

Cubs 2, Pirates 1: Sammy Sosa's shallow sacrifice fly in the eighth in Chicago ended Pittsburgh's six-game winning streak. Sosa's pop fly was caught in short center by second baseman Carlos Garcia, whose momentum carried him farther into the outfield. Kevin Roberson barely beat the throw home.



The Mets' Bobby Bonilla, right, was forced out at second by the Cards' Luis Alicea.

Key Picks Up 12th Victory

Yankees' Pitcher Mows Down Red Sox to Lead the Majors

The Associated Press
Maybe Jimmy Key didn't have a career year last season after all. Maybe he was just warming up for this season.

The American League's best pitcher won his 11th straight decision and became baseball's first 12-game winner Monday night in Boston, stopping the Red Sox on six hits over eight innings as the New York Yankees won, 5-1.

"I've never had a streak like this, where everything falls for me," said Key, whose only loss came April 9 in his second start. "Whether I pitch good or bad, I find a way to win and the team finds a way to win for me."

Key lowered his ERA to a tidy 3.01. In a season and a half with the Yankees, he is 30-7 with a 3.00 ERA.

His 11-game winning streak is the longest in a single season by a Yankees pitcher since Ron Guidry won 12 straight in 1985. Bob Wickman, who pitched a perfect ninth, won 11 straight games spanning the 1992 and 1993 seasons.

Among Key's admirers Monday night was Aaron Sele, one of the brightest young pitchers in the league and Key's opponent on the mound.

"Key makes the better hit his pitch, and a young guy like me learns a lot watching him," said Sele, who has lost twice to Key this season.

Mike Gallego drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a single, Luis Polonia had a run-scoring bunt and Wade Boggs doubled home a run for New York, which won its sixth straight.

New York's last run scored when Rich Rowland, the Red Sox catcher, threw the ball into

left field on a double steal by Gerald Williams and Randy Velarde.

Scott Cooper hit his 13th homer in the seventh for Boston's only run.

The Red Sox only real threat came in the sixth, and Key stuffed that, too. Vaughn and Andre Dawson hit consecutive singles with one out and the next batter, lefty-hitting Mike Greenwell, hit a shot up the middle.

Key gloved it on one hop, turned and threw to second for

the start of an inning-ending double play. He walked off pumping his fists in triumph.

"I usually don't show a lot of emotion, but I thought that was the play of the game," he said. "Mike hits me well, I was just happy I made a good pitch and made a good play."

Boston has lost 10 straight at home.

Brewers 5, Blue Jays 1: In Milwaukee, Toronto was no match for Cal Eldred, who sent the Blue Jays to their ninth consecutive loss with his third straight complete game.

Eldred allowed six hits, giving opponents only 12 hits in his last three starts, to win for the fifth time this month. He also extended the Blue Jays' losing streak, making it the longest for the two-time defending World Series champions since they dropped 12 in a row in 1981.

Tigers 11, Mariners 1: In Seattle, Mickey Tettleton hit a grand slam and drove in five runs and Tim Lincecum stymied Seattle on two hits for eight innings as Detroit ended its losing

streak at four and extended the Mariners' skid to five games.

Belcher who took a perfect game into the sixth, gave up just one unearned run. Dave Fleming allowed eight runs in 3½ innings.

Royals 2, Twins 1: In Minneapolis, Tom Gordon and three relievers made two unearned runs stand up as Kansas City bested Kevin Tapani and Minnesota. Gordon allowed five hits, including Scott Lewis's 10th homer, in 7½ innings and struck out eight to win for the fifth time in six decisions.

A three-base miscue by center fielder Alex Cole and Tapani's two-base throwing error set up bottom runs in the sixth. Vince Coleman drove in the winner with his ninth triple.

Athletics 10, Angels 2: Ricky Henderson had three hits, including a homer, and reached base in all five plate appearances in Oakland, California. Henderson, Stan Javier, Ruben Sierra and Geronimo Berroa drove in two runs apiece for the A's, who won their fifth straight.

Henderson broke a 2-for-15 slump with a single leading off the first and scored the A's first run, hit an RBI double in a four-run second, and hit his fourth home run, a solo shot, in the third.

Orioles 7, Indians 6: In Cleveland, Jeff Tackett led off the eighth with his first home run in two years and Baltimore handed Cleveland its third home loss in a row.

Tackett, a career 215 hitter, hit Charles Nagy's first pitch for his first home run since June 30, 1992. Harold Baines also homered, his 12th, for Baltimore.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Monday's Line Scores

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York Yankees	30	10	.750	0
Baltimore Orioles	27	13	.675	3
Boston Red Sox	27	14	.659	4
Detroit Tigers	24	17	.586	7
Toronto Blue Jays	21	20	.512	10
Cleveland Indians	20	21	.484	11
Chicago White Sox	19	22	.461	12
Minnesota Twins	18	23	.438	13
Kansas City Royals	17	24	.413	14
Los Angeles Angels	16	25	.390	15
Seattle Mariners	15	26	.366	16
San Diego Padres	14	27	.342	17
St. Louis Cardinals	13	28	.318	18
San Francisco Giants	12	29	.294	19
Philadelphia Phillies	11	30	.270	20
Atlanta Braves	10	31	.246	21
Pittsburgh Pirates	9	32	.222	22
Florida Marlins	8	33	.198	23
Montreal Expos	7	34	.174	24

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis Cardinals	27	13	.675	0
San Francisco Giants	24	16	.600	3
Los Angeles Dodgers	23	17	.573	4
San Diego Padres	21	19	.524	6
Colorado Rockies	20	20	.500	7
Arizona Diamondbacks	19	21	.476	8
San Antonio Spurs	18	22	.450	9
Phoenix Suns	17	23	.426	10
Portland Trail Blazers	16	24	.400	11
Utah Jazz	15	25	.375	12
Memphis Grizzlies	14	26	.350	13
San Antonio Spurs	13	27	.324	14
Phoenix Suns	12	28	.299	15
Portland Trail Blazers	11	29	.273	16
Utah Jazz	10	30	.247	17
Memphis Grizzlies	9	31	.222	18
San Antonio Spurs	8	32	.198	19
Phoenix Suns	7	33	.174	20
Portland Trail Blazers	6	34	.148	21
Utah Jazz	5	35	.123	22
Memphis Grizzlies	4	36	.100	23
San Antonio Spurs	3	37	.077	24
Phoenix Suns	2	38	.051	25
Portland Trail Blazers	1	39	.026	26
Utah Jazz	0	40	.000	27

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis Cardinals	27	13	.675	0
San Francisco Giants	24	16	.600	3
Los Angeles Dodgers	23	17	.573	4
San Diego Padres	21	19	.524	6
Colorado Rockies	20	20	.500	7
Arizona Diamondbacks	19	21	.476	8
San Antonio Spurs	18	22	.450	9
Phoenix Suns	17	23	.426	10
Portland Trail Blazers	16	24	.400	11
Utah Jazz	15	25	.375	12
Memphis Grizzlies	14	26	.350	13
San Antonio Spurs	13	27	.324	14
Phoenix Suns	12	28	.299	15
Portland Trail Blazers	11	29	.273	16
Utah Jazz	10	30	.247	17
Memphis Grizzlies	9	31	.222	18
San Antonio Spurs	8	32	.198	19
Phoenix Suns	7	33	.174	20
Portland Trail Blazers	6	34	.148	21
Utah Jazz	5	35	.123	22
Memphis Grizzlies	4	36	.100	23
San Antonio Spurs	3	37	.077	24
Phoenix Suns	2	38	.051	25
Portland Trail Blazers	1	39	.026	26
Utah Jazz	0	40	.000	27

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis Cardinals	27	13	.675	0
San Francisco Giants	24	16	.600	3
Los Angeles Dodgers	23	17	.573	4
San Diego Padres	21	19	.524	6
Colorado Rockies	20	20	.500	7
Arizona Diamondbacks	19	21	.476	8
San Antonio Spurs	18	22	.450	9
Phoenix Suns	17	23	.426	10
Portland Trail Blazers	16	24	.400	11
Utah Jazz	15	25	.375	12
Memphis Grizzlies	14	26	.350	13
San Antonio Spurs	13	27	.324	14
Phoenix Suns	12	28	.299	15
Portland Trail Blazers	11	29	.273	16
Utah Jazz	10	30	.247	17
Memphis Grizzlies	9	31	.222	18
San Antonio Spurs	8	32	.198	19
Phoenix Suns	7	33	.174	20
Portland Trail Blazers	6	34	.148	21
Utah Jazz	5	35	.123	22
Memphis Grizzlies	4	36	.100	23
San Antonio Spurs	3	37	.077	24
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INTERNATIONAL CLASS

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Germany Survives Tough Duel in the Sun

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DALLAS — Germany had so much to prove that maybe, just maybe, it was too much for the defending World Cup champions.

After two mediocre games that had everyone from Bonn to Berlin in a tizzy, Germany's players, coaches and federation officials were hoping for a breakthrough in their final first-round match against South Korea.

And for 45 minutes the magic returned on a torrid Texas afternoon. Then, almost as quickly, it disappeared before almost 64,000 spectators at the Cotton Bowl.

Just like that. Germany won, 3-2, in one of the World Cup tournament's most entertaining games so far, but it was South Korea that received most of the accolades after a grueling duel in the sun.

Remarkably, Korea rallied from a 3-0 deficit and turned the powerful Germans into a team sitting on the precipice.

"We must admit, we are pretty lucky to have won this game," said Bert Vogts, Germany's coach.

That they were. After taking a commanding lead in the first 37 minutes, the Germans collapsed on a day when temperatures reached almost 120 degrees Fahrenheit (49 degrees centigrade) on the field. Fifty spectators were treated for heat exhaustion; 12 of them were hospitalized and released.

Although Germany finished first in Group C with the victory, it was feeling the heat afterward.

The South Koreans, who were eliminated after two ties and a loss, were frustrated but had reason to be proud. They had rallied to tie Spain in the final six minutes, then had tied Bolivia before gaining the soccer world's attention Monday with their indomitable spirit.

"We didn't anticipate they could play all 45 minutes of the second half," said Andreas Brehme, one of the only German defenders who had a satisfactory game.



Jürgen Klinsmann after scoring the first of his two goals in Dallas. Germany needed both to edge South Korea, 3-2.

Hwang Sun Hong, who scored his team's first goal in the 53d minute after catching the goalkeeper Bodo Illgner out of position, said, "We became physically superior in the second half."

Germany already was getting harsh criticism from the news media at home before the match. And few in the German media were about to let up after the team barely held on in the final 30 minutes, when the Koreans had three solid scoring opportunities blocked by Illgner.

"Embarrassing win!" the Cologne tabloid Express said. "After fatal mistakes in defense, the match became more and more of a cliff-hanger."

Munich's Abendzeitung paper was no more charitable, and said a repeat showing would not get the team past the next round. "Sorry — if Bert's team

plays like this, they can puke their bags," it said.

"At first I think my players were intimidated by the German team, and this helped them score their three goals," Kim Ho, South Korea's coach, said after the game.

"We knew if we just went out and played our game, we could come back."

But then their confidence grew as German players slowed to a jog in the second half. In a surprising move, Kim replaced the goalkeeper and captain, Choi In Young, with Lee Won Jae, to start the second half, but the risky move worked.

"My first concern was to win," Kim said. "If that means taking out the team captain, then I will take out the team captain."

Once they realized they could attack the German defense, targeting Stefan Effenberg, who was playing for the injured

Thomas Strunz, the South Koreans became the aggressors. It looked like a team of seasoned veterans compared with the Germans.

"We got them going with our mistakes," Vogts said.

Although it was a memorable effort, South Korea will leave the United States without its first World Cup victory in four appearances.

"We had a good chance, and we feel bad," Hwang said.

Almost as bad as the Germans feel.

It was a frustrating, fatiguing day despite the play of Jürgen Klinsmann, who scored two goals, one of them the Cup's best so far. In the 12th minute, he took a pass from Thomas Hässler on the right side and, with his back to the net, controlled the ball with his right foot. In a brilliant move, he then hooked a waist-high

left-footed shot inside the goal post.

On Klinsmann's second goal, and fourth of the tournament, he controlled a looping cross from the right and made a powerful shot. The ball slipped through Choi's hands on the way into the net.

Still, Klinsmann was not in a celebratory mood afterward. "We were not mentally fresh," he said of the second-half collapse, "and it was hard for us to pick up speed."

Lothar Matthäus, the team's captain, was more contrite, saying, "We are a little bit arrogant, so this was the result."

The victory ensured Germany of playing in the single-elimination second-round on July 2 in Chicago, with its opponent yet to be decided. And whether Germany finds its form is anyone's guess.

(LAT, Reuters, WP)

Who's to Blame? Pick a Coach

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Fire Bora! That's right, can him. Or cane him. Whatever. Bora, no score, abhorra.

How could we lose to those smirking, slow-it-down Romanians?

Too much par-tay is how. We beat Colombia and boogie-oogie-oogie all night long. How do you think Alex Lolas's hair got like that? (Talk about a time warp. This guy looks like he's been living under a rock in an Oregon rain forest — that '60s, emaciated, brown rice jogger look.)

We were too lackadaisical. We didn't have any oomph; oomph being a traditional soccer term. We didn't have any strategy. I don't think I've ever seen an American team quite as vulnerable to the classic flank attack, or to overlapping fullbacks. I mean, everybody in the world knows Romania is a counterattack team. Exactly who was marking Petrescu? And how could we not funnel the pitch against Florin Prunea?

I blame Bora. Getting Costa Rica to the second round in 1990 doesn't cut any ice now, pal. And what's with walking off the field a few minutes before the first half ends? Is it too much to ask that you coach the WHOLE game?

EXCUSE ME, Tony, you've now seen two World Cup games in your entire life, and you're firing a coach? Classic flank attack, my Aunt Gertrude. You wouldn't know a flank attack from a flank steak. And please don't talk about "funneling the pitch" against Florin Prunea, which you obviously made up.

I didn't mean anything bad. As you know, I'm a convert. I love the World Cup. I was just trying to emulate the foreign scribes. When Italy lost to Ireland, the Italian writers said their team was a disgrace and an embarrassment to the country. I figured that's the way you're supposed to write about the World Cup. I don't want to fire Bora. Who in his right mind would criticize the coach who led the United States to its greatest soccer moment ever? And enough with the aviator glasses and the Buffalo Springfield haircut already.

You know what they say in soccer: Life's a pitch, then you die.

Ah, Romania. The Carpathian Curtain descends. I watched every commercial-free minute of it. The logos in the upper left corner didn't bother me. (Though shortly before the half I had an uncontrollable urge to buy a Snickers bar and charge it to my GM Master Card.) But I have some questions about the telecast.

When John Harkes's shot hit the goal post, how could Roger Twibell not shout, "OHMI-

GOD, HE HIT THE POST! HARKES HIT THE POOOOOOOSSSTTTTT!" There aren't that many scoring opportunities in a soccer game; if you're not gonna milk it, go back to golf and give me Univision.

And Mark Jones, interviewing the parents? Puh-lease. Tony Meola falls down, and he's holding his knee in pain, and Jones asks Tony's dad, Vince, "What do you think Tony's thinking?" Vince is a New Jersey barber, not The Great Kreskin. Then, after Tony gets to his feet, Jones says to Vince, "You know Tony better than anyone, you think he can come back from that?" From what? He was on the ground for 20 seconds. It's not like he had a coronary bypass.

WHAT was the deal in the second half when Harkes and Marcelo Balboa were jawing and shoving at each other? Harkes got the yellow card. (By the way, don't you love the Deion Sanders commercial, when the ref hands Deion a yellow card and Deion autographs it?) Like, does he work on his head, by slamming his face into a side of beef in a meat locker?

And what's the deal with the shameless stall Alan Rothberg? The guy hogs an air time like Gil Caron. Give him a cookie and get him out of here.

So where do we stand? (Must you use "we" when you refer to the U.S. team? A real journalist wouldn't use "we.") A real journalist wouldn't have ridden a 40-foot RV that said "Stinks Bandywagon" all the way to Minneapolis either. I'll wait while you get Sam Donaldson to finish this column.

It looks like we're in via the wild card route, because Group C sleeps with the fishes, and it's hard to imagine Bulgaria, tying Argentina, or Cameroon beating Russia by three goals. But I've loved to get into a tiebreaker procedure, and go all the way down to "the drawing of lots." The biggest sporting event in the world, and it comes down to a Ouija board! How do they do it — put slips of paper into a hat? Why not use a pinball and let Rothenberg flail away?

The indications are we'll get Brazil. This is great luck for us. This is like Towson Shug drawing Duke. Brazil is so good its players only need one name to beat us. They can spend half the game doing the samba and still beat us. Our only chance is to fly in The Girl From Ipanema to distract them.

But getting to the second round is a proud accomplishment.

So let me congratulate Bora & Co. and leave you today with the words of Fernando Clavijo (one of our many players who is as American as apple pie, but may not be the boy next door, unless you live in Uruguay), who stared into a TV camera after the momentary victory over Colombia, and said to Mr. and Mrs. Proff, Porch America, "All of you who said we couldn't do this, all of you who said we wouldn't win any games, now you can just eat it. That's right, eat it."

WORLD CUP GAMES, RESULTS, STANDINGS

FIRST ROUND									
Three points awarded for a victory									
GROUP A									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
U.S.	2	1	0	5	5	6			
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	5	4	4			
United States	1	1	1	2	3	4			
Colombia	1	2	0	4	5	3			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP B									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Sweden	2	0	0	5	0	6			
Sweden	1	0	1	3	3	4			
Cameroon	0	1	1	2	5	1			
Russia	0	2	0	1	5	0			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP C									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany	2	0	1	5	3	7			
Spain	1	0	2	6	4	5			
South Korea	0	1	2	4	5	2			
Bolivia	0	2	1	1	4	1			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP D									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany	2	0	0	6	1	6			
Nigeria	1	1	0	4	2	3			
Bulgaria	1	1	0	4	3	3			
Greece	0	2	0	0	6	0			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP E									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Mexico	1	1	1	3	4	4			
Ireland	1	1	1	2	2	4			
Italy	1	1	0	2	2	4			
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	4			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP F									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Belgium	2	0	0	2	0	6			
Saudi Arabia	1	1	0	3	3	3			
Netherlands	1	1	0	2	2	3			
Morocco	0	2	0	1	3	0			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP G									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany	2	0	0	6	1	6			
Spain	2	0	0	6	1	6			
South Korea	0	1	1	1	4	1			
Bolivia	0	2	0	1	4	0			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP H									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany	2	0	0	6	1	6			
Spain	2	0	0	6	1	6			
South Korea	0	1	1	1	4	1			
Bolivia	0	2	0	1	4	0			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP I									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany	2	0	0	6	1	6			
Spain	2	0	0	6	1	6			
South Korea	0	1	1	1	4	1			
Bolivia	0	2	0	1	4	0			
U.S. advanced to second round									
GROUP J									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Germany	2	0	0	6	1	6			
Spain	2	0	0	6	1	6			
South Korea	0	1	1	1	4	1			
Bolivia	0	2	0	1	4	0			
U.S. advanced to second round									

Match Results

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Germany 3, South Korea 2 (12th, 27th, 37th); Karlheinz Riedle (28th); South Korea — Hwang Sun Hong (53d), Hong Myung Bo (58th).

Referee: Joel Quirós (France).

Yellow cards: Germany — Andreas Brehme (24th), Jürgen Klinsmann (27th), Stefan Effenberg (40th); South Korea — Choi In Young (11th).

Spain 3, Bolivia 1

Referee: José Luis Camarero (Spain).

Yellow cards: Spain — José Luis Camarero (48th); Mexico — Marcelino Berni (38th).

Referee: Francisco Lomolín (Argentina).

Yellow cards: Italy — Demetrio Albertini (32th); Mexico — Joaquín del Olmo (22th); Luis García (43th); Alberto García (45th); José Camarero (46th).

Italy 1, Mexico 1

Referee: José Torres (Colombia).

Yellow cards: Ireland — Roy Keane (3d); Ray Houghton (38th); Garry Keir (44th); Norway — Geirsson (37th); Erlend Johnsen (48th).

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Spain's José Luis Camarero, right, charging past Bolivia's Vladimir Soria in Chicago.

Bolivia's Dream Ends as Spain Marches On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — What began last year at 12,000 feet in La Paz has ended on considerably lower ground for the Bolivians.

The good news for all those who instinctively lean toward the underdog was that Xavier Azkargorta's suspension-depleted team finally got its first goal in a World Cup finals on Monday.

The bad news was that Spain got three goals — two of them from the midfielder José Luis Camarero — along with Group C's second and only other spot in the second round.

The Spaniards, who managed two ties and a victory in their three group matches, will meet Switzerland, the second-place finisher in Group A, on July 2 in Washington.

The Bolivians, who earned their only point with a scoreless tie against South Korea, will head home with the knowledge that it all might have lasted longer if their star midfielder, Marco Etcheverry, had not been red-carded after just three minutes in the opening match against Germany and forced to miss the rest of the tournament.

"Sure we are sad today because we haven't qualified for the second round," Azkargorta said, "but at the same time, we are very proud because we qualified for the World Cup and we played the best we could."

SPORTS WORLD CUP

Mexico and Ireland Advance to 2d Round, Italy Put on Hold

1-1 Draw Drops Italians To 3d, With Mexicans No. 1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Marcelino Bernal's perfect shot saved a 1-1 tie against Italy that sent Mexico to the World Cup's second round Tuesday, while the Italians were left to await their fate.

Bernal's 58th-minute goal wiped out Italy's lead from Daniele Massaro 11 minutes earlier.

Mexico's scoring — a high of three goals — lifted it to the top of Group E, in which all four teams finished tied on points and with even goal differential.

Ireland also advanced by finishing second ahead of Italy. Both teams had a 2-2 goal differential, but under the rules, Ireland's 1-0 victory in their head-to-head match was decisive.

Italy must await the outcome of other groups before knowing whether it will advance as one of the four best third-place teams.

Norway, which tied Ireland 0-0 on Tuesday at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, New Jersey, was eliminated with 1-1 goals.

Both Italy and Mexico knew that a defeat would probably spell elimination from the tournament and it was no surprise that the game was tense and littered with stoppages.

But only three players were cautioned by Argentine referee Antonio La Molina.

Mexico's Joaquin del Olmo was the first man to be shown the yellow card for a foul on Roberto Baggio. It was his second caution of the tournament and he will miss Mexico's second round game.

His teammate Luis Garcia was also cautioned, for encroaching at a corner, while Demetrio Albertini was shown the yellow card for Italy for a foul on Alberto Garcia Aspe.

Italy needed a victory at Robert F. Kennedy Stadium to be sure of pursuing its campaign for a record fourth World Cup victory. But it never looked a champion against a Mexican squad that was largely its equal.

"On a scale of one to 10, we played 10," said the Italian midfielder Nicola Bertini. "We gave everything. We have been improving. We played a good match."

"We still have optimal chances of advancing," said the Italian soccer federation president, Antonio Matarrese.

Mexico, which reached the

quarterfinals when it hosted the tournament in 1970 and 1986, next faces Group D's runnerup — most likely Nigeria.

"We knew the Italians were going to press hard and in fact they came close to scoring more than the one goal," Bernal said. "But we were able to muster the class and courage for the win."

With Mexico mainly seeking to control the ball early on, the Italians had trouble taking control of the game. Giuseppe Signori and Berti spoiled two scoring chances inside 20 minutes.

Signori failed to get full force on a bicycle kick alone in the goalmouth in the 27th and the Mexican goalkeeper, Jorge Campos, made the save.

Luca Marchegiani, replacing Italy's suspended No. 1 keeper, Gianluca Pagliuca, kept Italy from falling behind in the 41st when he pushed a left-footed blast from Garcia Aspe over the bar.

Italy's best first-half chance came seconds before halftime when Baggio duped the Mexican offside trap with a through ball to Berti, but Campos rushed out in time to deflect Berti's foot-up shot.

Baggio, who has been fighting an inflamed Achilles tendon, showed only occasional flashes of the brilliance that got him voted 1993 player of the year.

Italy also was missing its veteran sweeper Franco Baresi, out with a knee injury.

Massaro added punch and broke open the game two minutes after halftime, shortly after replacing Pierluigi Casiraghi in the second half.

The 33-year-old forward chested down a Demetrio Albertini lob in the penalty area and sent a crossing shot past Campos into the far side of the net.

Mexico replied when Carlos Hermosillo tucked a short pass past a retreating Signori and Bernal slammed a perfectly angled shot past Marchegiani's fingertips into the lower goal corner.

Signori squeezed off a shot inside the area in the 69th but Mexico's defense cleared when Campos let the ball bounce off his chest.

Berti came close to putting Italy through near the end, but his header from near the penalty spot was not enough to overcome Campos's diving save.

(AP, Reuters)



Italy's Paolo Maldini charging with the ball past Mexican defenders on Tuesday in Washington; they played to a 1-1 tie.



Norway's Erik Mykland squeezing between Ireland's Roy Keane, left, and John Sheridan during the 0-0 draw Tuesday.

Irish and Norway Tie, 0-0, In Battle of the Long-Shots

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Ireland and Norway slugged it out in a 0-0 draw on Tuesday in the World Cup finals, which sent the Irish into the second round from Group E and condemned Norway to an early exit.

The 1-1 draw between Italy and Mexico left all four teams in Group E deadlocked at four points from three matches and also even on goal differential.

Mexico finished atop the group thanks to the three goals netted during the first round, and Norway finished last as it had scored the fewest goals.

Ireland finished exactly even with Italy, but ended up in second place in the group and went through to the second round because of its 1-0 victory over the Italians on June 18.

The meeting of the long-ball exponents Norway and Ireland was an unkind affair, with the attacking limitations of both sides much in evidence.

Norway almost scored in the 75th minute, when striker Gorm Sorloth's shot bounced off the top of the bar after a huge scramble in front of the Irish goal.

Pat Bonner, the Irish goalkeeper, taking his record tally of international selections to 76, displayed a steady nerve and good handling as the Norwegians drove in a series of long shots in the frantic closing minutes.

The massive Irish contingent in the crowd celebrated as Ireland reached the second round for the second World Cup in a row, while Norway, in its first finals since 1938, had to prepare to leave.

At the end of the game, the Irish fans chanted "We want Jack, we want Jack," calling for Coach Jack Charlton to appear on the field.

Charlton had watched the game from high up in the stands, forced to sit away from the bench by FIFA, soccer's world governing body, as a punishment for yelling at officials at the previous game, against Mexico.

He finally emerged to huge cheers about 20 minutes after the final whistle, waving to the Irish fans.

Ireland will now go to Orlando, Florida, to play the winner of Group F. Charlton had wanted to avoid the heat of Florida but he is sure to settle

for that rather than a ticket home.

Ireland's Steve Staunton tried to get the game off to a spectacular start by firing a left-footed free kick from wide on the right straight at goal. The ball sailed well over the top.

The game had just entered the third minute when the yellow card came out for the first time. José Torres, the Colombian referee, showed it to Irish midfielder Roy Keane for a challenge of Norway's Erik Mykland. He later showed it to Ireland's Ray Houghton and Norway's Sorloth.

The veteran striker John Aldridge produced a moment of brilliance in the 11th minute to set up a chance for Ireland. The 35-year-old striker neatly chipped the ball over his marker and sent over a center that Stig Inge Bjornebye headed behind for a corner with Jason McAteer waiting to strike.

With both teams famed for long-ball tactics, it was expected to be a crunching clash of two teams with identical styles. But Ireland played the ball neatly to feet instead of heads and played better in the first half.

The trouble was, it didn't create much danger to the heart of the Norwegian defense.

Three minutes into the second half, Norway finally gave Bonner something to do. Paul McGrath made a rare mistake with a weak clearance to Mykland, whose low drive was saved by the diving keeper.

But Ireland started to create more danger at the other end.

McAteer sent John Sheridan raiding down the right and his shot on goal was intercepted by Bjornebye.

Then Andy Townsend curled in a cross from the left and Aldridge climbed above Rune Bratseth only to head wide from six meters.

Ireland sent on David Kelly for his World Cup debut in the 67th minute to replace his fellow striker Aldridge, and Lars Bohinen went in for Norway in place of Oyvind Leonhardsen.

Kjetil Rekdal, who scored Norway's winner against Mexico, tested Bonner with a low shot that the goalkeeper comfortably saved and then Sorloth beat McGrath and powered in a low drive that Bonner held easily. (Reuters, AP)

WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

● The English midfielder Gascoigne hopes to return to soccer by Christmas, nine months after breaking his right leg in a Lazio club, Lazio, said today.

Gascoigne had surgery in London in early April to repair a break sustained during a training session. A club spokesman said Gascoigne would have tests on the leg in Britain on Monday and join his teammates on a training trip to Switzerland from July 15.

"The doctors have said it will be January before he can play, but Gascoigne says he plans to be back by Christmas," the spokesman said.

He said Gascoigne was already swimming daily and doing cycling exercises to strengthen the leg. The tests Monday will show whether he can move on to more strenuous activities.

Gascoigne moved to Lazio from Tottenham Hotspur for \$10 million in 1992. His move to Lazio was delayed by a year after a serious knee injury in the 1991 English FA Cup Final. ● The Swedish striker Martin Dahlin has rejected an offer from Everton of the English Premier League and signed a new contract with Borussia Mönchengladbach in Germany, the Swedish daily Expressen reported Tuesday.

"It was the most difficult decision of my life," Expressen quoted him as saying. "I'm staying in Germany."

Dahlin, who has scored three goals in two World Cup games, signed a two-year contract with the team late last year, but it had a clause allowing him to leave between June 1 and July 1. He said he had given Everton a preliminary agreement on Monday in a telephone call from Detroit, where he is with Sweden's World Cup squad, but had changed his mind and signed with Borussia a few hours later.

Expressen said Dahlin's renegotiated salary with the German club would be 3 million kronor (\$395,000) a year. He said Everton had offered him 5 million kronor. ● The match between the United States and Romania received a 7.8 overnight rating in

29 major markets, putting it on track to be the most-watched soccer game ever in the United States.

The Americans' 1-0 loss, televised by the ABC network, appears likely to eclipse the record 6.6 rating for the 1982 World Cup final between Italy and West Germany, also televised by ABC.

The numbers did not include those watching on the Spanish-language Univision network.

● U.S. soccer officials will allow the Los Angeles Salsa to play in the Mexican pro league next season.

The U.S. Soccer Federation voted, 10 to 8 with three abstentions, to allow the American Professional Soccer League club to join Mexico's 14-team 1-A division when play starts in August. It approved the plan over the objections of Alan Rothenberg, the federation president and World Cup organizing chairman.

The team, which has played several Mexican and World Cup teams, will also remain in the American league, using a 35-player reserve pool as needed in the six weeks when schedules overlap. The one-year approval extended U.S. football's civil war between Rothenberg's planned Major League Soccer and the APFL over which will be the nation's premier league.

Rothenberg has named Los Angeles as one of 12 cities that will have MLS teams.

● Dino Zoff, Lazio's coach and the captain of Italy's victorious 1982 World Cup squad, was formally named president of the first division club on Tuesday.

The club's board unanimously appointed Zoff to a meeting. His appointment was first announced in March.

Lazio's owner, Sergio Cragnotti, who has been president until now, will retain a post on the board. Zoff, one of the all-time great goalkeepers, has coached the Roman team for the past four seasons. ● The French international Basile Boli signed a three-year contract with Glasgow Rangers, the Scottish champion, for £2.7 million (\$4.17 million) on Tuesday. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Americans Split by Discord Over Suspension of Harkes

By Steve Berkowitz

Washington Post Service

DANA POINT, California — The U.S. Soccer Federation and the U.S. national team, which for years have worked at being taken seriously, were reduced as they tried to sort out

midfielder John Harkes's one-game suspension for receiving two yellow-card cautions in the first round of the World Cup.

Federation officials appealed the action through FIFA, soccer's governing body. But the appeal was summarily dismissed.

The defender Alexi Lalas blasted Federation officials for failing to understand and communicate to players the tournament's rules regarding suspensions for an accumulation of two yellow cards in separate first-round games. And Harkes continued to complain about the second yellow card, which he received Sunday during the 1-0 loss to Romania at the Rose Bowl in the final first-round match for both teams.

The loss prevented the United States from finishing first or second in its first-round group, Group A, and thus clinching a berth in the second round. But the United States remained in position to advance as one of the top four third-place finishers, and on Tuesday night it found a berth in the second round as a result of the two games in Group E.

Even though the United States did advance to the second round, where single-elimination play begins and the Americans are likely to play either Sweden or Brazil, Harkes will not be allowed to play in that match.

He received his first yellow card during the opening U.S. first-round match against Switzerland for an overly aggressive tackle. He drew the second yellow card Sunday for delaying play while Romania's Gheorghe Hagi was attempting to take a free kick.

Hagi repeatedly complained to the Dutch referee, Mario Van Der Ende, that Harkes and U.S. midfielder Mike Sorber were not standing the requisite 10 yards from the free kick. Harkes and Sorber appeared to have been standing where Van Der Ende initially had instructed

them; a dispute ensued and Harkes received the yellow card.

U.S. soccer officials, including Coach Bora Milutinovic and, initially, FIFA's on-site spokesman, Keith Cooper, were confused about the impact of Harkes's second yellow card.

But the tournament's applicable rule was established and communicated to the national federations of all 24 teams by FIFA in mid-December. Any player who receives two yellow cards in separate first-round games is suspended for his team's next game, whether that game is in the first round or the second round.

The confusion came from FIFA's decision to allow players who receive only one yellow card during the first round to begin the second round with clean records.

U.S. officials erroneously believed — and apparently told the U.S. players — that yellow cards received in first-round play would not, under any circumstances, result in suspension for a second-round game.

"The burden ends right here," Bill Nuttall, the U.S. general manager, said. "If the players are misinformed, it's myself and the coaching staff. That's where the burden lies."

"This is thoroughly embarrassing to all of us," Lalas said. "At the very least, you should know the rules of the tournament you're playing in. I was out there thinking if I got a yellow card, nothing would happen."

"We've tried so hard to prove to the rest of the world that we've gained experience and that we're so much better at playing soccer. And then we do something like this."

Harkes said that had he known the rule, he would have suggested that Milutinovic not play him Sunday. But he said that knowing that he would be suspended if he received a second yellow card would have made no difference in his actions Sunday.

"For me to get a yellow card for standing in the wall is ridiculous," said Harkes, who questioned why only he was given a yellow card when Sorber had been standing next to him.



Defender Alexi Lalas criticized U.S. Soccer Federation officials for failing to understand the rule on yellow cards.

Germany Drops Effenberg After Obscene Gesture

Reuters

CHICAGO — Coach Berti Vogts dismissed Stefan Effenberg from the German soccer team on Tuesday for making an obscene gesture to the crowd during a match and said the midfielder's international career was over.

Vogts told Effenberg to pack his bags and leave the team hotel near Chicago after he gestured to German fans during the 3-2 victory over South Korea in Dallas on Monday.

"It was the last straw," Vogts said. "I will not allow a player to make an obscene gesture like that to the crowd. I told him in a talk this morning that he would not play for Germany at this World Cup. He accepted that and left the hotel."

"As far as I am concerned Effenberg is over as an international player."

Asked whether he would think about picking the versatile but controversial player again, Vogts said: "Not before 2006."

In Rwanda, Still Time for Soccer

Guns Fall Silent in Kigali During Televised Matches

The Associated Press

KIGALI, Rwanda — Jean Claude Nyanthui stole the soccer ball and with a deft kick sent it skidding between piles of clothes that serve as goal markers at a refugee camp in Rwanda.

"Goal!" shouted the 14-year-old, celebrating a respite from a life lived within the confines of a cyclone fence.

Soldiers, too, take time out for the most popular sport in the world. Guns and mortar batteries in embattled Kigali fall silent when World Cup soccer is broadcast on television.

"I wonder if both sides aren't doing the same thing," said Major General Romeo Dallaire of Canada, the commander of the UN forces in Rwanda, "powering up generators and watching football instead of fighting for awhile."

We could use more of that in Kigali."

At the Meridien Hotel, where United Nations soldiers, refugees and journalists stay, jubilant cries boom when a favorite team scores during the tournament. The tie to homes far away and distraction from the horror of war are prolonged by morning-after play-by-play analyses.

More than 200,000 Rwandans have died in the civil war since April 6.

Untroubled by the fighting around them, the boys at King Faisal Hospital refugee camp mimic their sports idols and anxiously seek news about their favorite team competing in the World Cup — Nigeria, which lost 2-1 to Argentina on Saturday.

The boys play on many grass. Augustin Niyibizi, 13, wears men's boxer shorts held by a belt on his skinny hips. Some play bare feet; one kicks and the ball goes in one direction, his too-big shoe in another.

The ragtag, five-a-side teams play well, faking and dodging, coaxing the ball toward makeshift goals.

"We like to be out of school, we can play soccer all of the time," said Alexis Nsabimana, 16, the goalkeeper.

"Kids everywhere love football," said Gerry McCarthy, a United Nations representative in Rwanda and an enthusiastic supporter of Ireland's soccer team.

"Football is the one thing that has united the people of Rwanda, so I can understand that the children of Africa want their team to win, too," McCarthy said.

